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CONTENTS

26 April 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Chatchai Opens Seminar on Regional Strategy [THE NATION 25 Apr]	1
NSC Chief Makes Proposal [BANGKOK POST 25 Apr]	2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

FSX Talks End in Stalemate in Washington [KYODO]	3
Tazawa Urges U.S. To Abide by Accord [KYODO]	3
OECD Support Against U.S. Sanctions Sought [KYODO]	3
Further Reaction to Takeshita's Resignation	3
Ito Declines Premiership [KYODO]	3
Former Secretary Commits Suicide [KYODO]	4
Malaysian Minister Concerned About Fund [KYODO]	4
Takeshita To Explain Stance to ASEAN [KYODO]	5
LDP Unilaterally Resumes Diet Budget Debate [KYODO]	5
Opposition Parties Object [KYODO]	6
LDP Set To Ram Passage of Budget [KYODO]	6
Irish Prime Minister Haughey Wraps Up Visit	7
Meets With Emperor Akihito [KYODO]	7
Trade Mission To Visit Ireland [KYODO]	7
Haughey Views Ties [KYODO]	7
Departs Tokyo 26 April [KYODO]	8
Soviets Ask Help Promoting UN Activities [KYODO]	8
Stress UN Role in 'Positive Peace' [KYODO]	8
Polish Envoy Seeks Technological Assistance [KYODO]	9
Takeshita Briefed on Economic Issues [KYODO]	9
Murayama Says Discount Rate Should Not Increase [KYODO]	10
Finance Ministry To Submit Reform Plan [KYODO]	10
Murayama Hints at Hike in New Tax Rate [KYODO]	10
Food Imports Top \$30 Billion Mark [KYODO]	10
University Suspends 'Cold Fusion' Test [KYODO]	11

North Korea

Committee Sends Telephone Message to Chondaehyop [Pyongyang Radio]	11
Trade Union Pledges Solidarity With South [KCNA]	11
Mass Meeting Denounces 'Crackdown' in South [KCNA]	12
Paper Alleges Move Against Unions [KCNA]	12
'Offensive Against Workers' Alleged [KCNA]	12
No Said Conducting 'Offensive' [KCNA]	13
Group Alleges No's Assembly Law 'Malrevision' [KCNA]	13
Repeal of National Security Law Demanded [KCNA]	14
South's Prime Minister Interview Denounced [KCNA]	14
Committee Denounces 'Suppression' in South [KCNA]	14
South Said Providing Military Aid to Industries [KCNA]	14
No's Reunification Efforts Called 'Sophism' [KCNA]	15
Pamphlets on Kim Il-song Distributed in South [KCNA]	15
North Poem Carried in Suwon Student Guide [KCNA]	15
Various Groups Call for Release of Rev Mun	15

Reunification Committee Statement [KCNA]	15
Christian Group Denounces Arrest [KCNA]	16
Youth League Issues Statement [KCNA]	16
Agricultural Workers Demand Release [KCNA]	16
Mass Rallies Denounce Arrest [KCNA]	17
Koreans in Japan Denounce Mun's Arrest [KCNA]	17
PRC's Zhao Ziyang Continues Official Visit	18
Attends Art Performance [KCNA]	18
Meets With Kim Il-song [KCNA]	18
Holds Talks With Kim Il-song [KCNA]	19
Tours Kwangbok Street [KCNA]	19
Delegation Members Tour Pyongyang [KCNA]	19
U.S. Transfer of Flying Corps Denounced [KCNA]	20
CPSU Ideology Institute Delegation Visits [KCNA]	20
Film Show, Party Held in Soviet Embassy [KCNA]	20
Afghanistan Revolution Anniversary Commemorated	20
Meeting Held in Pyongyang [KCNA]	20
Envoy Holds News Conference [KCNA]	20
Kim Yong-nam Meets Departing Mongolian Envoy [KCNA]	21
Mongolian Science, Technology Delegation Arrives	21
Led by M. Dash [KCNA]	21
Meets With Chong Chun-ki [KCNA]	21
Signs Cooperation Agreement	21
Bank Opens To Help Visiting Koreans From Japan [KCNA]	21
Pyongyang-Chongnyon Joint Venture Commissioned [KCNA]	22
Syrian Army Headquarters Delegation Arrives	22
Led by Chief of Staff [KCNA]	22
O Chin-u Meets Delegation [KCNA]	22
Congolese Labor Party Delegation Arrives	22
Led by Daiel Abibi [KCNA]	22
Attends Evening Reception [KCNA]	22
Holds Talks With WPK [KCNA]	23
Kim Il-song Meets Delegation [KCNA]	23
Kim Chong-il Receives Gift [KCNA]	23
Romanian Government Delegation Arrives 24 April	23
Led by Ion Dinca [KCNA]	23
Attends Reception [KCNA]	23
Meets Kim Il-song [KCNA]	24
Meeting With Palestinian Men of Culture Held [KCNA]	24
Yi Chong-ok Meets Malagasy President [KCNA]	24
Yi Chong-ok Returns From Visit to Madagascar [KCNA]	25
Yang Hyong-sop, Entourage Depart for India [KCNA]	25
WPK Delegation Leaves for Czechoslovakia [KCNA]	25
Delegations Depart for GDR, Poland [KCNA]	25
WPK Delegation Leaves for GDR, Romania [KCNA]	25
Youth Festival International Committee Meets [KCNA]	25
Kang Hui-won Appointed Vice Premier 18 April [KCNA]	25
Party Held on KPA Founding Anniversary [KCNA]	26
Army 'Feats' in Socialist Construction Noted [KCNA]	26
Kim Yong-nam Gives Speech Praising Kim Il-song [Pyongyang Radio]	26
* Kim Il-song's Thesis on Oriental Medicine [NODONG SINMUN 28 Feb]	27
Corn Planting Begun in Rural Areas [KCNA]	29

South Korea

Guidelines for Contact With Socialist States [YONHAP]	29
Chondahyp Makes Second Attempt at North Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Apr]	30
* Government Should Link Trade, Security Policy [MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUM 16 Mar]	30
Pak Chol-on Comments on U.S. Trip Itinerary [THE KOREA HERALD 26 Apr]	31
Japan Explores Delaying President No's Visit [YONHAP]	31
No Calls for Economic Cooperation With Japan [THE KOREA TIMES 26 Apr]	31

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen So Visits Japan	[THE KOREA TIMES 26 Apr]	32
Hwang Sok-yong States NSP, DJP Knew of Trip	[THE KOREA HERALD 26 Apr]	32
DJP Official Denies Claim	[THE KOREA HERALD 26 Apr]	32
Agents To Question DJP Official	[YONHAP]	32
Dissident Clergy Protest Investigation Force	[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Apr]	33
Ministry Says Labor Disputes Up Significantly	[YONHAP]	33
Violent Workers Rally Leads to 29 Arrests	[THE KOREA HERALD 26 Apr]	33
Police Clash With Unionists	[THE KOREA TIMES 25 Apr]	34
Petrochemical Plant Workers Stage Strike	[YONHAP]	34
Hyundai Executive Jailed for Acts Against Unions	[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Apr]	34
Police Summon Hanyang Hospital Union Leaders	[THE KOREA TIMES 26 Apr]	35
Warning Against Dangers of Campus Situation	[TONG-A ILBO 21 Apr]	35
Leftist Teaching Worries Ruling Party	[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Apr]	36
Political Parties Discuss Chon's Testimony		36
Chon May Leave After Testifying	[YONHAP]	36
Chon Said Ready To Testify	[YONHAP]	37
Parties Negotiate Over Testimony	[THE KOREA TIMES 26 Apr]	37
Opposition Parties Reform 'Fragile' Alliance		38
Discuss Summit Agenda	[THE KOREA TIMES 25 Apr]	38
Party Leaders Issue Statement	[YONHAP]	38
Editorial Discusses Cooperation	[HANGYORE SINMUN 23 Apr]	39
Kim Chong-pil Calls for Unity	[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Apr]	40
Paper Urges Unity	[TONG-A ILBO 21 Apr]	40
RDP Resumes Offensive Against Ruling Party	[THE KOREA HERALD 26 Apr]	41
PPD Criticizes Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun	[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Apr]	41
RDP Official Seeks Democracy in Party Affairs	[THE KOREA TIMES 25 Apr]	41
DJP Officials Disagree on Current Situation	[THE KOREA HERALD 26 Apr]	42
Revised Law Guarantees Right of Assembly	[THE KOREA TIMES 26 Apr]	42
Opinion Poll Conducted on Lawmakers Performance	[CHOSON ILBO 23 Apr]	43
Delay Likely in Election of Mayors, Governors	[THE KOREA TIMES 25 Apr]	43
Deputy Premier Says Economy at Turning Point	[YONHAP]	43
Current Account Surplus Down From Last Year	[YONHAP]	44
* Farm, Fishing Population Continues To Decline		44
* Decline for 1988	[HANGYORE SINMUN 9 Mar]	44
* Editorial Demands Solution	[HANGYORE SINMUN 9 Mar]	45

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Khin Nyunt Views Reopening of Schools	[Rangoon Radio]	47
Correspondent Interviews Aung San Suu Kyi	[BBC]	48
Aung Gyi's Party Gives News Conference	[BBC]	49
Communist Faction Ethnic Groups Talk of Merger	[BANGKOK POST 26 Apr]	49

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Sultan Azlan Shah Sworn In as New King		49
Pledges To Carry Out Duties	[BERNAMA]	49
Sultan Azlan Takes Oath	[BERNAMA]	50
Minister Says No Plans for New ADB Loans	[BERNAMA]	50
Second UNTAG Group Leave for Namibia	[Kuala Lumpur TV]	50

Cambodia

USSR, SRV Ministers Issue Joint Statement	[SPK]	51
Japanese Communist Party Delegation Visits	[Phnom Penh Radio]	51
Hun Sen Receives Outgoing Mongolian Ambassador	[Phnom Penh Radio]	51
Cooperation Protocol With Mongolia Signed	[SPK]	52
Efforts To Achieve 'Rebuilding' Successes Urged	[Phnom Penh Radio]	52
Sihanouk To Meet Coalition Partners in Bangkok	[Radio VONADK]	53

III

CGDK Defense Ministers Issue Press Communique [Radio VONADK]	53
--	----

Indonesia

Aid Consortium Chief Arrives for Talks [ANTARA]	54
Alatas Reaffirms Sihanouk-Hun Sen Meeting [Jakarta Radio]	55
Police Release Four Chinese Trawlers [AFP]	55
Rice Loaned to Vietnam, Philippines Repaid [Jakarta Radio]	55

Laos

Delegations Arrive for Trade Union Congress [KPL]	55
Kaysone Phomvihane Addresses Congress [Vientiane Radio]	55
Workers Exhibition Held [KPL]	57
Vientiane Meeting Held With Phnom Penh Mayor [KPL]	57
Education, Culture Viewed With Thai Official [KPL]	58
Lao, Thai Committees To Conduct Border Surveys [Vientiane Radio]	58
Saman Vi-gnaket Attends Soviet Exhibition [KPL]	58
Women's Delegation Returns From China [KPL]	58
National Construction Front Committee Meets [Vientiane Radio]	58

Philippines

U.S. Visit, Timing of Bases Talks Viewed [BUSINESS WORLD 26 Apr]	59
Rowe Murder Probe, Reaction Continue [Baguio City Radio]	60
Arrest of Suspects 'Expected' [Manila Radio]	60
Suspected Safehouse Raid Fails [Manila Radio]	61
NDF Leader Reportedly 'Ordered' Killing [Manila Radio]	61
USSR Embassy Condemns Killing [Manila Radio]	61
Rally Held at U.S. Embassy [AFP]	61
Rowe's Role in CAFGU Creation [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 25 Apr]	62
U.S. Urged To Provide Equipment [MANILA BULLETIN 26 Apr]	63
Coast Guard To Allow Return of Soviet Ship [MANILA STANDARD 25 Apr]	63
Laurel Cites NDF as 'Most Potent Threat' [THE MANILA BULLETIN 26 Apr]	64
Rice Imports From Thailand To Arrive in May [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 25 Apr]	64

Thailand

Commerce Minister Views Drug Patent Issue [BANGKOK POST 26 Apr]	65
Official Reports on Trade Talks in Washington [THE NATION 26 Apr]	65
Government To Shelve Cigarette Import Issue [BANGKOK POST 26 Apr]	66
Health Group Views U.S. as 'Economic Criminal' [SIAM RAT 25 Apr]	66
Post-Jakarta Meeting With Hun Sen Preferred [Bangkok Radio]	67
Hun Sen's Request Assessed [BANGKOK POST 26 Apr]	67
Deputy Foreign Minister Reports on SRV Visit [Bangkok Radio]	68
Vietnamese Refugee Issue Examined [BANGKOK POST 24 Apr]	68
Cambodian Question Discussed [THE NATION 26 Apr]	69
Chawalit on Khmer Aid Ending [THE NATION 26 Apr]	69
Joint Fishing Venture With Burma Viewed [Radio VOFA]	70
Laos-Based Communist 'Insurgents' Return [THE NATION 26 Apr]	71
Praman Says Chatchai Not To Shuffle Cabinet [THE NATION 26 Apr]	71
'Defection' of MP's Said To Hurt System [THE NATION 22 Apr]	72
MP's Decision Criticized [SIAM RAT 24 Apr]	72
Economic Planner Announces Resignation [BANGKOK POST 25 Apr]	73

Vietnam

Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Visits [VNA]	74
Report on Vo Nguyen Giap Visit to India [VNA]	74
Cuban Media Reports Nguyen Van Linh's Visit [Hanoi Radio]	74
Workers Confederation Delegation Visits USSR [VNA]	75
Assembly Delegation Concludes Visit to France [VNA]	75
Do Muoi Issues Decision on Economic Work [Hanoi Radio]	75
Government Directive on Clearing Debts [Hanoi Radio]	75
Boatload of Fleeing People Arrested in Haiphong [Hanoi Radio]	76

Chatchai Opens Seminar on Regional Strategy
BK2504032289 Bangkok THE NATION in English
25 Apr 89 p 8

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday presided over the opening of the International Strategic Seminar, organized by the Supreme Command.

The premier reiterated his intention to continue his policy of transforming Indochina from a war-zone into a trade-zone. He also stressed the need to lay groundwork for future economic cooperation in Southeast Asia now while awaiting for a political settlement in Kampuchea.

The following is excerpted from his opening address.

I will today touch briefly upon the changing strategic environment that we in Southeast Asia are now confronted with, its implications for Thailand and the other countries in the region as we enter the next decade.

To begin with, we are now living in a rapidly changing world. Nowhere is this more evident than in international politics. Dramatic changes have occurred—some of which none would have thought possible a year or two ago. Perhaps foremost in our minds is the Sino-Soviet summit scheduled for May 1989, which seemed a very remote possibility just a few years back. The improvements in superpower relations point towards a reduction in both global and regional tensions.

In the economic sphere, changes have seemed no less remarkable. Most noteworthy is the growing economic dynamism of the Asia-Pacific region which has turned this region into the world's centre of economic gravity. As we are approaching the next century, the prediction that this will be the Pacific Century is becoming more and more a reality.

Against this backdrop of the overall positive trends in international relations, armed insurgency has failed dismally in virtually all ASEAN countries. And with the decreasing relevance of ideology in the relationships among nations in today's world, the "export of revolution" now appears to be a problem of the past. For nowadays nations, regardless of their political or socio-economic systems are shifting from conflict and confrontation to the urgent task of economic development and reforms. One can say that "geo-economics" has increasingly taken priority over "geo-politics."

What then are the implications of this changing strategic environment for Southeast Asia?

Most obviously, reduction in major-power tension in general has provided a favourable condition for smaller states to take on a greater role in promoting regional peace, progress and stability. In Southeast Asia, in particular, the regional security outlook has improved considerably.

For one thing, the prospect for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem appears far brighter than ever. After a decade of conflict, we have reasons to be optimistic that peace will soon return to Kampuchea. We welcome the recent announcement of a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by September 1989, which, if carried out, would unlock the process of arriving at a just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem. We are also hopeful that the forthcoming May Sino-Soviet summit will produce further progress in this direction.

At the same time, I am confident that there will be much room for initiatives by regional states in facilitating a peaceful settlement of this protracted conflict.

Peace in Kampuchea will provide ASEAN and other regional states an opportunity to devote greater attention and resources to economic development efforts. It will usher in a new era in which all Southeast Asian nations can work together in the pursuit of both peace and prosperity.

So while we remain determined in seeking a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem, we should look ahead and be prepared to lay the groundwork for future cooperation and friendly relations among all countries of the region. My government shall work towards our stated goal of turning the regional battleground into a trade-zone to benefit all trading partners. By this I mean we should make every effort in cooperation with all parties concerned, both in bringing about a just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem, and in fulfilling the goal of expanding our regional economic cooperations.

Just as we are aware that the world is rapidly changing, all of us also recognize that the world today is becoming more and more interdependent in terms of peace and prosperity. Thus, while the positive developments in the international politics offer us hope for a more peaceful world, the rise of economic protectionism poses the most serious challenge to the economic progress and mutual prosperity of all nations in the global community. Protectionism threatens to tear down the foundation of a free and fair trading system which, since World War II, has enabled nations large and small alike, to prosper in relative peace and freedom. In short, protectionism will work to undermine the fabrics of world peace and prosperity.

How then do we in Thailand perceive the concept of security in this changing strategic environment which gives rise to both opportunities as well as challenges ahead? Naturally, our security must be based as much on economic well-being as on political stability and military readiness. All these components of our national security are clearly inter-related and mutually reinforcing. The task that confronts us, now and in the next decade, is to enhance our security through the strengthening of our democratic institutions and through the promotion of greater economic progress and well-being, while, at the same time, always maintaining the military capabilities to defend ourselves.

In terms of our domestic policies, this means encouraging the people to have greater participation in the democratic process and lessening the income disparity between the rich and the poor as well as between the urban and rural areas.

In our foreign relations, we must seek out all avenues for enhancing constructive relations with all our neighbours and with other countries beyond our region. Towards this end, we must do all we can to put a rapid end to the Kampuchean problem. We must endeavour to promote intra-ASEAN economic cooperation while also reaching out to our neighbours in Indochina and Burma so that they too can participate in the building of a peaceful and prosperous Southeast Asia.

We must, furthermore, explore the emerging opportunities for broader cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region in order to resist the tides of protectionism and to take full advantage of the region's immense economic dynamism and potential.

These are the opportunities and challenges that in my view confront us in a changing strategic environment. How we succeed in meeting them will determine our success in achieving our goal of peace, security and prosperity not only for ourselves but for the region of Southeast Asia as a whole.

NSC Chief Makes Proposal

BK2504042289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Apr 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Cha-am [Phetburi Province]—Thailand should adopt a new strategy to ensure its security interests are safeguarded, National Security Council [NSC] chief Suwit Suthanukun said yesterday during the International Strategic Seminar held here.

"In meeting the challenges of the future, Thailand must keep a close vigil on the existing and changing realities" at local, regional and global levels, he said.

The NSC chief said that together with this vigilance, "a useful strategy is necessary and must be designed".

Mr Suwit said the strategy he thinks will serve Thailand well is one he described as "tricyclical linkages".

"Our aim is to form three inter-related rings—the inner, the middle and the outer ones—they comprise Thailand and her neighbours, the ASEAN members and the Asian Pacific region, respectively.

"With regards the 'inner ring,' the socio-cultural factor becomes dominant because of their long social relations.

"Relying on primordial (historic) relationships, we can overcome the political or economic barriers," the NSC chief said.

"In fencing security on the regional level, the ASEAN countries form the 'middle ring' for Thailand.

"The geographic configuration of most of the ASEAN members are insular in nature, but they together have close proximity.

"In this case, primordial factors are still important.

"Nevertheless, if Thailand and ASEAN countries as well as ASEAN and Thailand's neighbouring states want to fulfil their outward look, the economic instrument is unavoidably required to strengthening the ties among themselves and with the world."

On the Asia-Pacific level—"the outer ring"—Thailand with the first two rings must utilise the political relationship to bring herself and all the rings close together, he said.

"If this strategy prevails, we will see the strength of a nation, a region and the Pacific basin moving forward into the Pacific Century," he said.

Mr Suwit also addressed the problem of Indochinese refugees.

He said the Indochinese population of refugees, displaced persons and illegal immigrants posed a negative factor for the security of Thailand because of the economic, political and social problems including Thailand's border security.

"I sincerely think that the past 14 years are long enough and the era of these immigrations should come to an end," he said, calling for all parties concerned to pressure the country of origin "to make it responsible for the burdens it has caused to others and to take part in resolving the problem seriously and sincerely".

On Burma, Mr Suwit disputed the theory that Thailand wants to utilise Burmese ethnic groups as a buffer state in opposing Burma.

"On the contrary, Thailand upholds the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of her neighbours," he said.

Mr Suwit also said Burma's minority problems would continue to affect Thailand. [passage omitted]

Japan

FSX Talks End in Stalemate in Washington

OW2604015589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0107 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Washington, April 25 KYODO—Japan and the U.S. narrowed their differences but were unable to reach final agreement in the latest round of talks on a plan to codevelop a new Japanese support fighter, codenamed the FSX, which ended in Washington on Tuesday.

Japanese officials said that despite narrowing their differences the two sides are still divided over certain technical aspects of the agreement.

Masaji Yamamoto, head of the Japanese Defense Agency's Equipment Bureau, led the Japanese delegation to the meetings here with officials of the departments of defense, state, and commerce, and the National Security Council.

A senior Japanese official said, "It's impossible to achieve a 100 percent clarification" of the FSX accord, concluded last November.

As in previous consultations, the latest talks focused on such issues as technology exchanges and the share of production work between the two countries.

The official said that during the latest round of negotiations, which began on Wednesday [19 April] of last week, Japan sought American clarification of the U.S. interpretations of the deal. He did not elaborate.

He and other Japanese officials said the meetings reaffirmed the intention of both governments to proceed with the FSX project.

Among the U.S. officials who Yamamoto met were Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher and Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Armitage, who was formally nominated by President George Bush on Tuesday to be the secretary of the army.

Tazawa Urges U.S. To Abide by Accord

OW2604080589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Japan and the United States remain divided over joint development of Japan's next generation FSX support fighter, Defense Agency Director General Kichiro Tazawa said Wednesday.

Tazawa, speaking at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, urged the United States to abide by an earlier FSX agreement.

The state minister for defense said the United States should implement the memoranda of understanding exchanged last November to codevelop the FSX fighter based on general dynamics' F-16 aircraft.

The contents of the memoranda were not made public.

In Washington, Japanese and U.S. officials closed a new round of talks Wednesday and narrowed their differences, Japanese officials said.

The two sides were unable to reach a final agreement in the latest round to iron out differences on what Americans call "certain clarifications" necessary for a formal go-ahead for the joint project, the officials said.

OECD Support Against U.S. Sanctions Sought

OW2404141189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT
24 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Japan will ask the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to oppose trade sanctions being considered by the United States, government sources said Monday.

The request was to be made at the OECD's ministerial council session, to be held in Paris May 31 and June 1.

Japan will urge the council to declare opposition to the rise of protectionism and to America's expected labeling of "countries engaged in unfair trade practices." Such a designation would precede imposition of trade sanctions against cited countries.

The U.S. Trade Representative's Office is expected to announce such designations immediately before the OECD meeting. Japan's inclusion in the list is considered a near certainty.

Japanese officials said they want to enlist the support of the European Community (EC) but this was uncertain in view of the growing possibility that the EC may be excluded from the U.S. list. America's trade balance with the EC market has improved since January.

At a meeting of the OECD trade committee, to be held in Paris before the council session, Japan is expected to express concern that the U.S. sanction list might violate international free-trade principles.

Further Reaction to Takeshita's Resignation

Ito Declines Premiership

OW2604054589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member Masayoshi Ito said on Wednesday he will decline any request for him to succeed Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Takeshita on Tuesday announced he would resign as LDP president and prime minister as soon as the Fiscal 1989 budget passed the Diet.

Ito, 76, chairman of the LDP's decisionmaking Executive Council, said he has not heard anything about his taking over the premiership.

Ito, talking with reporters briefly at his office near the Diet building, said it annoyed him to see mass media reports saying he is the most probable successor to Takeshita.

The LDP's five major factions have all turned to favor Ito to take over from Takeshita, LDP sources said.

The five factions are led by Takeshita, LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and former state minister Toshio Komoto.

Takeshita hopes to cement the new party setup before leaving Tokyo on Saturday for a 9-day visit to Southeast Asia, Takeshita aides said.

The Miyazawa faction, to which Ito belongs, says it is ready to put up Ito for the party presidency and premiership if other factions agree it.

A close aide to Nakasone said Ito is a "good guy," indicating that the Nakasone faction will not take exception to his leadership.

Ito, known as a long-time advocate of ridding politics of its plutocracy, was acting prime minister briefly when his boss Masayoshi Ohira fell ill in 1980.

He attended the 1980 Venice summit of seven major industrialized countries in place of Ohira, who died in June of that year.

He served as foreign minister between July 1980 and May 1981 under Zenko Suzuki, who succeeded Ohira.

Former Secretary Commits Suicide

OW2604025589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Ihei Aoki, a former secretary to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, committed suicide at his home in Tokyo on Wednesday, police said.

Aoki cut his left wrist at his home and died from loss of blood, police said.

An ambulance rushed to Aoki's home after an emergency call but Aoki was already dead, the police said.

Aoki's suicide came one day after his former boss declared that he was stepping down from power.

The secretary was said to have controlled Takeshita's financial affairs for a long time, political sources said.

While he was Takeshita's secretary, Aoki purchased 2,000 shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate subsidiary of the scandal-ridden information business giant Recruit Co. in the autumn of 1986.

A relative of Takeshita's also purchased 10,000 unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos in the same year.

The resale of the unlisted shares brought an estimated 25 million yen profit.

The prime minister has admitted the receipt of 125 million yen more in political contributions and in the form of purchases of tickets by Recruit for his fund-raising parties between 1985 and 1987.

Takeshita's office has also acknowledged that Recruit's founder Hiromasa Ezoe loaned him another 50 million yen in 1987, bringing the total amount of funds supplied to Takeshita to about 200 million yen.

Malaysian Minister Concerned About Fund

OW2504122989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 25 (KYODO)—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said Tuesday he is shocked by Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's decision to resign soon, announced just four days before the start of the premier's nine-day tour of five Southeast Asian countries.

"This is a shock but we respect his position," Abu Hassan said.

Abu Hassan said many financial and economic arrangements have been made between Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) under Takeshita's leadership, referring specifically to the implementation of the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF).

Takeshita announced the 2 billion dollar AJDF at a summit meeting of the six ASEAN countries in Manila in December 1987. It was his first trip overseas after becoming prime minister a month before.

The AJDF, to be split among the six ASEAN members—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei—is aimed at encouraging small- and medium-scale private enterprises in these countries.

Abu Hassan said he hopes that Takeshita's initiatives will be carried on by his successor.

"Malaysia has had a happy relationship with Japan under Takeshita as with Japanese prime ministers before. We value the relationship," he said.

Takeshita announced in Tokyo earlier Tuesday that he will resign in the midst of a major bribery scandal in which he has admitted involvement.

However, he said he will not cancel the trip to the five ASEAN countries which excludes Brunei.

Takeshita To Explain Stance to ASEAN

*OW2504140089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT
25 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday he will explain his "international cooperation initiative" to Southeast Asian leaders when he visits their countries late this month through early next month.

Takeshita made the statement during an interview at his official residence with journalists from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Takeshita, who announced his decision to step down to end political confusion caused by the Recruit scandal in which he himself is implicated, will visit Thailand, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines from April 29 to May 7.

He said he has decided to visit the five countries as scheduled although he will resign soon as diplomacy needs "consistency and continuation."

The prime minister said his initiative idea involves cooperation for peace, promotion of international cultural exchanges and the expansion of official development assistance (ODA).

He said Japan will extend its maximum cooperation to solve the 10-year Kampuchean conflict while bearing in mind the views of ASEAN leaders.

Asked by a reporter whether Japan's policy toward ASEAN may change under his successor's administration, Takeshita said, "there will be no change whatsoever. I am confident that Japan's policy will be followed by (my) successor."

LDP Unilaterally Resumes Diet Budget Debate

*OW2504135289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT
25 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Tuesday unilaterally resumed deliberations in the House of Representatives budget committee on the Fiscal 1989 state budget.

The LDP took the action after it failed to persuade opposition parties to end their boycott of Diet debate on the 60.4 trillion yen budget which they started in early March.

The governing party made last-ditch efforts to persuade the opposition camp following Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's announcement he will step down.

Ruling party officials said they had urged the opposition to return to the budget committee, saying Takeshita had decided to step down after Diet approval of the budget—which affects every aspect of the people's life.

A meeting of chairmen [of] the Diet affairs committees of the ruling and opposition parties in the morning ended with the opposition pledging to study the request.

The opposition, however, continued to demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to testify before the Diet about his alleged links with Recruit Co., the scandal-tinged business information giant.

In an afternoon meeting the LDP executives told the opposition that they want to clear the budget through the budget committee before Saturday when the "Golden Week" holidays begin.

Prime Minister Takeshita is also scheduled to leave on a nine-day visit to Southeast Asia on Saturday.

The opposition, rejecting the ruling party's request, demanded 10 days be spent studying the budget and the talks collapsed, the ruling party officials said.

The ruling party will again call on the opposition force to respond to its request to join budget deliberations Wednesday morning, they added.

According to ruling party sources, the LDP will unilaterally approve the budget in a budget committee session by Friday so that the lower house can approve it on Friday and immediately send it to the House of Councillors for further deliberations.

The LDP enjoys a comfortable majority in both houses of the Diet.

The opposition boycott forced the government of Prime Minister Takeshita to introduce a provisional budget to cover state expenses for the first 50 days of fiscal 1989, which began April 1.

Unless the state budget is approved by the Diet before the stopgap budget expires, the government will be forced to compile another budget to supplement the provisional one.

Opposition Parties Object

OW2604054289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Wednesday continued to hold budget debates unilaterally in the House of Representatives' Budget Committee.

The opposition parties denounced the LDP's unilateral action as an attempt to evade a concerted opposition demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to testify about his links with the Recruit scandal.

Three LDP members posed questions at the session in the absence of opposition members.

The ruling party will hold a budget committee session on Thursday also if the opposition parties continue their boycott, LDP officials said.

Shun Oide, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party's Diet Affairs Committee, told reporters that the LDP is trying to ram the 60.4 trillion yen budget through the house.

The LDP resumed the budget committee session on Tuesday [25 April] after Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced he would resign after the passage of the budget through the Diet.

The opposition camp stayed away from the Diet business, rejecting an LDP proposal to pass the budget through the lower house by Friday [28 April].

LDP Set To Ram Passage of Budget

OW2604094289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is set to ram the 60.4 trillion yen state budget for Fiscal 1989 through the House of Representatives on Thursday [27 April].

House Steering Committee Chairman Toshio Yamaguchi will, on his own authority, convene a plenary session Thursday afternoon to push the budget, LDP officials said.

Before taking a vote in the plenary session, the LDP will pass the budget through the budget committee, the officials said.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) said more deliberations are necessary at the Budget Committee meeting.

The three opposition parties accused the ruling party of trying to avoid their demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone be summoned to the Budget Committee to testify about his links with the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

On Wednesday, representatives of the ruling and opposition parties had backstage talks to discuss schedules for budget deliberations, but they failed to reach agreement, both camps said.

The LDP strongly called for an early passage of the budget through the lower chamber before Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita leaves on Saturday [29 April] for a nine-day visit to five Southeast Asian countries.

The opposition camp, however, rejected the LDP proposal and called for at least 10 days more of debates at the budget committee.

After the ruling-opposition talks failed to reach an accord, the LDP continued to resume budget debates unilaterally in the Budget Committee in the absence of opposition members.

Opposition parties denounced the LDP's unilateral action as an attempt to hush up a concerted opposition demand that Nakasone testify.

Nakasone is suspected of links with Hiromasa Ezoe, the founder of the scandal-ridden information business giant Recruit Co., and also with his possible role in the resale of two U.S.-made supercomputers to Recruit by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

Prime Minister Takeshita, who is also implicated in the Recruit scandal, declared on Tuesday that he will step down from power after the Diet approves the budget.

Takeshita has admitted receiving some 200 million yen in political funds in the form of stock trading profits, contributions and loans.

Budget deliberations have been stalled for a long time because of a concerted opposition party boycott since March 8, forcing the government to compile a 9.2 trillion yen provisional budget for the first 50 days of fiscal 1989, which began April 1.

The LDP says the government will be forced to compile another stopgap budget unless the House of Representatives clears the budget.

Shun Oide, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party's Diet Affairs Committee, told reporters that the LDP is trying to ram the budget through the house.

The LDP resumed the Budget Committee session on Tuesday after Prime Minister Takeshita announced that he intends to resign.

The opposition camp stayed away from Diet business, rejecting an LDP proposal to pass the budget through the lower house by Friday [28 April].

Irish Prime Minister Haughey Wraps Up Visit

Meets With Emperor Akihito

OW2404155189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT
24 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—Emperor Akihito on Monday morning received Ireland's Prime Minister Charles Haughey at the Imperial Palace.

Haughey is the first official foreign guest to come to Japan since the government introduced in mid-April an "official working visit" system simplifying the red carpet treatment.

In accordance with the new system, the emperor did not hold a luncheon after the meeting with Haughey, as had been the case when foreign dignitaries were received at the Imperial Palace in the past.

Haughey will meet Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday afternoon.

Haughey arrived Sunday on a four-day official visit to Japan as the first Irish head of government to do so. He was originally scheduled to visit Japan last November but postponed the trip because of the illness of the late Emperor Showa.

Trade Mission To Visit Ireland

OW2404160389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT
24 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will send a 20-member mission to Ireland this fall to assess the investment climate there, a ministry officials said Monday.

The ministry's plan was announced by Japan's Trade Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka in an early morning meeting with Ireland's Prime Minister Charles Haughey.

Haughey arrived in Tokyo on Sunday [23 April] for a four-day visit, during which he is to meet with his Japanese counterpart Noboru Takeshita and Emperor Akihito.

The official said the mission to Ireland will be part of the ministry's regular trade missions abroad. The mission will also go to another member nation of the European Community (EC). The official declined to name the other nation.

In a meeting with Mitsuzuka, Haughey said his country is very interested in importing high-tech goods and parts from Japan.

Haughey was quoted by the MITI official as saying that his country hopes to become a supply base of high-tech goods in Europe.

Ireland will chair the EC council in the first half of 1990.

Haughey also proposed to Mitsuzuka that MITI and its Irish counterpart should set up a working-level group to discuss and solve economic problems between the two nations.

Mitsuzuka agreed to the proposal, but details were left to be negotiated between the officials of the two concerned ministries, the MITI official added.

Haughey Views Ties

OW2504104989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo April 25 (KYODO)—Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey said Tuesday the assurances given him by Japanese Government officials on the strengthening of Irish-Japanese ties would not be affected by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's decision to resign.

Speaking to reporters at the Japan National Press Club, Haughey said in answer to a question that he had a warm and friendly meeting with Takeshita at dinner on Monday evening.

He said Takeshita expressed support for the strengthening of economic links between Ireland and Japan and the creation of machinery to promote mutual economic cooperation.

Haughey said he received a message Tuesday from Takeshita subsequent to the resignation announcement assuring him that all the commitment given would be respected.

Political changes take place in many countries and the undertakings of one government are usually fulfilled by its successors so that the resignation of Takeshita would have no adverse effects whatsoever on Irish-Japan relations, Haughey said.

Haughey said his four-day official visit to Japan, the first by an Irish head of government, has been a success in that his proposals have been received positively by the Japanese Government.

He also obtained specific promises from both the prime minister and the International Trade and Industry Ministry to support the promotion of bilateral relations, Haughey said.

Asked about the viability of the planned international financial center in Dublin in view of the proximity of the London financial market, Haughey said the Irish market would complement London, and should be particularly attractive to Japanese investors in view of the low 10 percent corporate tax.

Another advantage for Japanese firms setting up in the Dublin financial market would be that with the coming of the single integrated market in the European Community in 1992, any firm operating from Ireland would have full access to the entire EC market with a population of 320 million people, Haughey said.

The president of Sumitomo Bank informed Haughey on Tuesday morning of the bank's intention to set up a project in the Dublin center. Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp. has already decided in principle to establish an operation there, he added.

Departs Tokyo 26 April

OW2604042389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey left from Tokyo's Narita Airport from home Wednesday after a 4-day official working visit to Japan.

Haughey, the first prime minister of Ireland to visit Japan, was received in audience by Emperor Akihito and met Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, both on Monday.

Soviets Ask Help Promoting UN Activities

OW2504101489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 (KYODO)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky Tuesday called for Japan's help to promote U.N. peace-keeping activities, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Petrovsky, who is in charge of disarmament, made the request when he paid a 30-minute courtesy call on Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno at the ministry.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, who attended the U.N.-sponsored conference on disarmament in Kyoto, last week praised Japan's contribution to the world body, according to the official.

He was quoted as saying the Soviet Union wants Japan to make efforts to protect global environments.

Stress UN Role in 'Positive Peace'

OW2604104289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy called on Wednesday for a more active role for the United Nations in contributing to a comprehensive global dialogue for peace.

Petrovskiy, a participant in last week's U.N. Disarmament Conference in Kyoto, stressed the Soviet Union's desire for productive dialogue in various areas, but he had no concrete proposals saying that Moscow was taking a flexible approach.

Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan, Petrovskiy said the Soviet Union had "put its ideas on the table...It is up to the other side to reply."

As part of the new thinking of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Petrovskiy said his government was "putting away all kinds of linkages," looking instead for "a parallel constructive approach in all spheres."

The United Nations, the deputy foreign minister said, must be transformed from "a body of talk...to a body of practical actions."

While apologizing for past Soviet failures to fulfill U.N. funding commitments, Petrovskiy said "We do not want to be the monopolists for self-criticism." All nations must realize the necessity of paying the price of peace, he said.

Among his suggestions was a U.N. naval peacekeeping force to replace competing bilateral fleets in regions such as Southeast Asia. "Some kind of naval presence is needed," he said, if U.S. and Soviet fleets now in the area are eliminated.

A new "positive peace" must be built on a "balance of interests." Though lacking opposing groupings such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact, dialogue in the Asian-Pacific regions was possible, he said. "(It is) a matter of substance before format."

The continuing progress in Europe in strengthening relations in certain spheres could provide a model for a similar comprehensive approach outside that region, he said.

A combination of European and Asian processes of cooperation was possible in the future, he noted, and could serve as a backbone for global dialogue among different regional groupings.

The envoy also advanced suggestions for a U.N. special envoy to the Middle East, noting that the region is ripe for an arms race, and U.N.-verified standards for nuclear power on this, the third anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Polish Envoy Seeks Technological Assistance
*OW2104140689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO—Poland wants Japanese equipment and technological assistance to solve its pollution problems, Polish Ambassador to Japan Ryszard Frackiewicz said Friday.

Frackiewicz also urged Japan as an economic superpower to take the initiative in assisting debt-laden Poland's reform drive instead of passively waiting to see what other countries do.

The ambassador, speaking to reporters at an embassy luncheon, said Poland is grappling with critical air and water pollution problems, compounded by an inability to obtain hard currency to buy the technology needed for a solution.

"This (environmental) problem in our country is getting out of control and it has certain consequences not only for us but for neighboring countries and for the world," Frackiewicz said.

He urged Japan to demonstrate a global perspective on environmental problem by allowing Poland to purchase anti-pollution technology on easy credit terms. "Japan has excellent anti-pollution equipment and technology—we would like very much to have access to it," the ambassador said.

Frackiewicz said that much of the contamination which is destroying forests and causing acid rain in Poland originates with its coal industry.

While Poland is closing down unprofitable mining operations, coal still forms the backbone of the Polish economy, and the country requires Japanese technology that would raise the efficiency and cleanliness of the industry, he said.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry has said that Tokyo wants to contribute more to solving global environmental problems.

But one Polish diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, charged that Japan's environmental concerns are primarily self-centered, such as its worry over acid rain originating from contaminants blown across from China.

Frackiewicz strongly urged Japan to adopt a more independent policy toward Poland, but cushioned his remarks by saying that Warsaw is "patiently waiting."

He noted that U.S. President George Bush has praised Poland's political reforms, namely the re-legalization of the trade union Solidarity, and asked Congress to reward Warsaw with preferential tariff treatment.

"We hope the Japanese Government does not wait so long after the Bush statement—that it does not have to consult with seven or eight other Western countries before it makes a decision," he said.

He said Poland hopes for Japan's support on debt relief measures in global monetary forums, help in improving its tourism infrastructure, and introduction of regular air service between Tokyo and Warsaw.

Frackiewicz outlined a vicious circle in which Poland's indebtedness, exacerbated by excessively high interest rates, impedes its access to Japan's credit market, thereby limiting imports of Japanese technologies needed to modernize.

The resultant technology shortage inhibits the country's export capacity and, by extension, undermines its ability to service and repay its debt, he said.

Frackiewicz called on Japanese creditors to boost Poland's export capacity through debt rescheduling and linking repayment levels with export levels and economic growth indicators.

"Japan is an economic superpower," the ambassador said. "Maybe it is traditionally not ready to assume a role in the first row but certainly it shouldn't be the last member of the international community which will support our program of reform."

Takeshita Briefed on Economic Issues
*OW2104174589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1347 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Akira Nishigaki told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Friday that Japan's current account surplus for Fiscal 1988 ended last month was probably close to the government's revised forecast of 78 billion dollars, ministry sources said.

Nishigaki and other senior officials of the Finance Ministry briefed Takeshita on trade and international finance matters, including Japan's balance of payments and debt relief for developing countries.

Japan's Fiscal 1988 payments balance will be announced soon.

The officials also reported on international reactions to a plan for reduction of Third World debts, recently advanced by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, and explained how the ministry and Japan's interested quarters view the plan, the sources said.

Murayama Says Discount Rate Should Not Increase
*OW2104114289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Friday that Japan need not raise the official discount rate at the moment.

Murayama told reporters after a cabinet meeting that Japanese prices are currently stable although they require constant attention because of continued economic growth.

His remarks were taken to indicate that the Bank of Japan may consider raising its official discount rate, now pegged at 2.5 percent, depending on future price moves.

Murayama was commenting on the West German Bundesbank's decision to raise its official discount and Lombard rates each by 0.5 percentage point to 4.5 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively, to prevent a rekindling of inflation.

The Netherlands, Denmark and Austria followed suit.

The dollar fell sharply against the yen on currency markets on reports of the unexpected West German action, opening at 131.35 yen in Tokyo on Friday, down 0.93 yen from Thursday's finish. It also dropped against the West German mark and other major currencies.

Finance Ministry To Submit Reform Plan
*OW2204100489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT
22 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO—The Finance Ministry plans to submit a draft plan to its advisory panel on May 9 for reforming the basic structure of Japan's financial system, ministry officials said Saturday.

The officials said the plan will feature, among others, the idea of allowing banks and securities firms to enter into each other's territory by setting up either subsidiaries or investment banks.

Reforming the nation's financial system, currently compartmentalized strictly under Article 65 of the Securities and Exchange Law, has been discussed by the Financial System Council, an advisory body to the finance minister, in line with the ministry's overall policy of liberalizing and internationalizing the financial and capital markets.

The ministry also plans to tackle the issue of permitting insurance firms to start financial business similar to commercial banks and securities firms, the officials said.

But another ministry advisory panel on the insurance industry must first finish its study on the advisability of such a plan, they said.

The Financial System Council, at a subcommittee meeting Friday [21 April] approved the broad outline of the ministry's reform plan featuring the lowering of the so-called "Chinese wall" separating the principal businesses of banks and securities firms, the officials added.

Murayama Hints at Hike in New Tax Rate
*OW2604105389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama hinted Wednesday that the rate of the consumption tax might be raised in the future.

Speaking before the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, Murayama said that it is a matter of people's choice whether to raise the rate as in the case of the European Community where indirect taxes have been hiked in return for other reductions in other taxes.

Murayama made the remarks in his first reference to the possibility of introducing plural rates on the new 3 percent tax, which went into effect on April 1.

Murayama had said earlier the consumption tax will work smoothly without any change in its rate until the 21st century.

Food Imports Top \$30 Billion Mark
*OW2104125289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO—Japan's annual food imports topped the 30 billion dollar mark for the first time last year, the semiofficial Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) reported Friday.

JETRO said 1988 food imports totaled 30,928.32 million dollars, marking a 31 percent increase from the previous year.

The growth was the third biggest on record after a 69.1 percent jump in 1973 and a 32.4 percent gain in 1974.

Noting 1988 imports showed an increase of only 11.6 percent in terms of volume, JETRO said the sharp growth in value reflected increased purchases from abroad of higher-priced, better-quality foods and a rise in grain prices due to drought in the United States.

The yen's appreciation also boosted the dollar value of food imports, it added.

JETRO cited a 46.5 percent rise in processed foods to 4,059.85 million dollars as an example of increased imports of higher-priced, better-quality items, such as processed eels, whisky and wine.

Among other items, shrimps remained the largest single import item last year, totaling 2,847 million dollars worth and matching the nation's total iron ore imports in 1988.

The United States was the biggest food supplier with its share in total 1988 food imports rising to 31.7 percent from the previous year's 29.7 percent. The increase reflected a rise in grain prices, JETRO said.

Other major suppliers were the 12-nation European Community (EC) with its share in overall imports accounting for 7.8 percent, Taiwan (7.1 percent), China (6.8 percent), Canada (6.5 percent) and South Korea (6.1 percent).

University Suspends 'Cold Fusion' Test

OW2104130889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT
21 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO—Researchers at Hokkaido University said Friday they suspended attempts to replicate nuclear fusion at room temperature due to fundamental mistakes made in the experiment process.

Dr. Hiroshi Ohashi, head of the research team from the Hokkaido University Technology and Science Departments, said the team observed a chemical reaction which emitted less heat than the Pons-Fleischmann results but did not record aspects of a nuclear fusion reaction.

"We believe Pons' and Fleischmann's measurement process, which calculated four times as much energy as put in, is incorrect."

The research team did not detect any deuterium, neutrons or gamma rays which are expected to be detected in a typical nuclear fusion reaction.

Since the March 23 Salt Lake City, Utah, announcement, in which Chemists B. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann claimed to have produced nuclear fusion at room temperature, the science community has been racing to duplicate their experiment. Pons and Fleischmann also discovered that the device produced excess heat four times greater than the energy level input required to cause the reaction.

The chemists claimed to have achieved a fusion reaction in an electrolytic cell containing heavy water, whose hydrogen atoms are replaced by deuterium and two electrodes—one made of platinum and the other of palladium. A current passed between the two electrodes splits the heavy molecules and positively-charged deuterium is pulled to the negatively-charged palladium.

Masao Akio, a physicist and head of the Nuclear Fusion Planning Department of Japan's Nuclear Power Research Institute, said that Hokkaido University is the first Japanese University to have announced that it has failed to duplicate the Pons-Fleischmann test at room temperature.

"The results of Pons' and Fleischmann's 'cold fusion' test just don't fit into the realm of physics as we understand it, but should provide a platform for scientists to discuss."

North Korea

Committee Sends Telephone Message to Chondahyop SK2604044589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Telephone message to the South Korean National Council of University Student Representatives, Chondahyop, by the Korean Students Committee, via the Red Cross direct telephone line—read by announcer]

[Text] To Chondahyop:

Expressing full agreement with your organization's proposal for holding North-South student talks at 1500 on 28 April, the Korean Students Committee informs you of our decision to send 11 of our student delegates to the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on that day.

[Signed] The Korean Students Committee
[Dated] 22 April 1989

Trade Union Pledges Solidarity With South

SK2504103089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] in a statement on April 24 sternly denounced the No Tae-u group's criminal scheme to mobilize even puppet army troops in the suppression of the people, considering it a high-handed reactionary offensive to threaten and destroy the labour movement and the movement for independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea as a whole.

The statement says:

The military fascist clique on April 18 called a "meeting of ministers concerned for measures on labour" under the auspices of the puppet prime minister and took a military fascist repressive step to mobilize even puppet army troops and their equipment in suppressing the labour movement on the pretext of coping with "strikes at key or strategic industries."

Their scheme to hurl even tens of thousands of men of the regular armed forces against the labour movement not in a wartime furnishes clear proof that the No Tae-u group has completely thrown off the mask of "democratization" and is openly reviving the military fascist dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and going over to a de facto martial law state.

The massive eruption of the struggle of workers in South Korea these days is entirely attributable to the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their anti-popular labour policy.

Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers are scheming to set in motion even regular forces of the puppet Army in suppressing the just struggle of workers. This fully exposes the ferocious and malicious nature of the No Tae-u "regime" as a military fascist dictatorial one and clearly shows that the No Tae-u "regime" is the inveterate enemy of workers.

The entire working people in the northern half of Korea and members of the GFTUK will always stand on the side of the fighting South Korean workers and fully support and encourage their sacred struggle to the last moment as fellow countrymen and class brothers, stresses the statement.

Mass Meeting Denounces 'Crackdown' in South
SK2304082089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 23 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Mass meetings were held Saturday in Chongjin and Hyesan in denunciation of the South Korean fascist clique's crackdown upon Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and South Korean democratic forces.

The speakers at the meetings said the No Tae-u group arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who visited Pyongyang and conducted patriotic activities for national reunification on charges of violating the "National Security Law," to lay bare to the whole world their colour openly negating dialogue and reunification.

Their treacherous crime in blocking the successful advance of North-South dialogue will be unable to escape the nation's denunciation down through generations, they stressed.

They said:

Unless the anti-democratic, anti-reunification fascist law is abolished in South Korea, we cannot expect the successful progress of North-South dialogue and a solution to the national reunification question. If the South Korean authorities truly have a will to solve the reunification question, they should abrogate the "National Security Law", refrain from barring non-governmental dialogue, unconditionally release Rev. Mun and discontinue at once their reckless anti-communist fascist moves.

No force on earth can call a halt to the powerful steps of the entire fellow countrymen advancing towards reunification.

They ardently called upon broad segments of patriotic democratic forces in South Korea to unite firmly and turn out more vigorously to the sacred struggle for realizing the reunification of the country, frustrating the fascist rampage in an indomitable fighting spirit.

They expressed the belief that the justice- and peace-loving honest-minded people of the world would lift up their loud voices of protest and denunciation against the

South Korean military fascist clique and manifest firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Paper Alleges Move Against Unions
SK2004060889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary hits out at the unprecedentedly heinous crackdown offensive launched by the No Tae-u group on the occasion of the anniversaries of the April 19 popular uprising, May Day and the May 18 Kwangju popular uprising.

The South Korean military fascist clique took a step of mobilizing puppet army troops and their materiel in suppressing the labour movement allegedly to cope with "strikes at key industries or strategical industries," and went into a wholesale roundup campaign against dissidents and hardcore members of labour organizations throughout South Korea at dawn on April 18 on the pretext of "stringently countering acts of violence" and "outside interference in labour disputes."

This is a product of the No Tae-u group's last-ditch efforts to destroy the action of the working class at the point of the bayonet and defuse the crisis of its tottering "regime," says the commentary.

Noting that the fascist clique is talking about "outside intervention" and "violence" regarding the labour movement, it brands this as an excuse for harsher crackdown on the labour movement, as a revelation of their intention to launch into a wholesale crackdown offensive against the democratic forces.

The South Korean working class must daringly fight in concert against the crackdown offensive of the No Tae-u military fascist clique, stresses the commentary.

'Offensive Against Workers' Alleged
SK2404063589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today condemns the South Korean fascist clique for keeping 80,000 men of the ground, naval and air forces of the puppet Army ready for an intensified repressive offensive against workers.

The No Tae-u group is scheming a wholesale crackdown on the struggle of workers for the right to existence and democratic freedom by branding it as a "leftist pro-communist action" and "action to overthrow the system," crying that it "paralyses industries" and even "threatens the existence and survival of the system."

This is part of the allout anti-communist fascist campaign to stifle the patriotic and democratic forces, cope with the present crisis of the dictatorial "government" and bring the political situation of South Korea back to the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic," the news analyst says, and goes on:

Facts prove that "guarantee of the interests of workers" and so on promised by the traitor No Tae-u is all lies and his group is a truculent fascist dictator and a group of military gangsters, more ferocious than the preceding dictators.

The situation clearly proves that, with the No Tae-u group left alone, the South Korean workers cannot enjoy the elementary right to live and democracy.

The puppets must squarely look at the situation and immediately stop their reckless suppression of workers.

No Said Conducting 'Offensive'

SK2604055689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT*
26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Though the traitor No Tae-u has advertised that a "new era of democracy" has come to South Korea with his rising to power, a reactionary offensive against the democratic forces is raging under a virtual martial law.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that what exists in South Korea is not a "new era of democracy" but the military dictatorship of the "Sixth Republic" which reminds us of the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship and the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic".

The news analyst notes:

Directing the sharp edge of the suppression against the patriotic forces calling for democracy as well as independence and reunification against the U.S., the military fascist group arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan upon his arrival at Kimpo airport and took him to the notorious "Security Planning Board" and is indiscriminately suppressing those organizations and individuals who demanded contact and dialogue with the North and publishing houses, book stores and pressmen who introduced and propagandized the chuche idea and the reality of the northern half of the republic. Worse still, the puppets set in motion a police force over 10,000 strong to suppress the workers' struggle for vital rights and democratic freedom, branding it as one aimed at "toppling the system under the manipulation of outside forces." And they openly declared that even the puppet army and its equipment would be mobilized in the suppression of the labour movement.

It is the South Korean reality today that repressive armed forces surprise and search almost every day those organizations which call for independence, democracy and reunification and take patriotic-minded people to prison any time.

The No Tae-u group framed up the "Joint Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters" comprising the puppet security command which can be mobilized only under an emergency martial law, and the "Security Planning Board," the prosecution, the police and other suppressive tools. This itself proves that South Korea is virtually under the martial law.

Now the No Tae-u group is misleading public opinion with the claim that they have sought democracy, but they are compelled to draw the sword to "defend democracy" because some people are trying to "overthrow the liberal democratic system". This is a brigandish sophism of the military hooligans.

By "defence of democracy" and "defence of the system," No Tae-u means defence of the military dictatorial regime in its crisis and defence of the military dictatorial system which does not allow any freedom and democracy [word indistinct] system which does not allow any freedom and democracy for the people.

The No Tae-u military dictatorial "regime" reigning over the popular masses will never present democracy to the people. Democracy in South Korea is possible only when the No Tae-u military fascist "regime" is toppled and a genuine democratic government is established.

Group Alleges No's Assembly Law 'Malrevision'

SK2404060989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT*
24 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its Information No. 543 published on April 23 denounced the No Tae-u group for its criminal act in malrevising the fascist "Law on Assembly and Demonstration."

According to the information, the South Korean puppet administration voted for an "Amendment to the Enforcement Ordinance of the Notorious Law on Assembly and Demonstration" at the "State Council."

This amendment bans or limits assembly and demonstration on the main trunk roads of 17 cities including Seoul, five municipalities and Suwon, Chunchon and Ulsan.

Any demonstration or meeting will, in actuality, be tabooed in Seoul and other major cities of South Korea under this "revised ordinance" in the future.

This is an intolerable violation of the elementary democratic liberties and rights of South Korean people.

If the people participate in a demonstration or a meeting without the approval of the authorities and are charged with violating this "law," they are liable to penal servitude up to more than 7 years.

The more heinous malrevision of this law by the No Tae-u group furnishes clear proof of how desperately it is trying to block the just struggle of the South Korean people.

Repeal of National Security Law Demanded
SK2604051289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—The puppet prosecutor general told a U.S. news magazine on April 19 that the detention of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan was an action taken by "a legal procedure" and the "National Security Law," its "legal" basis, "must be preserved," according to a report.

This makes it plain that "interchange," "visits" and "reunification" on the lips of the puppets are empty slogans to deceive the South Korean people and they have no intention to have dialogue with us or to reunify the country.

Suffice it to recall that he, insulting us as "an anti-state organisation", cried that it is "impossible to abrogate the 'National Security Law'".

The No Tae-u fascist clique must look straight at the trend of the times, stop persecuting patriotic democratic figures including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, repeal the "National Security Law" without delay and refrain from blocking the debate of the people of all strata on reunification.

South's Prime Minister Interview Denounced
SK2604052689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—The South Korean "prime minister" appeared in the news hour of the puppet "Korean Broadcasting Service" ("KBS") on April 24 and threatened that "government power" would be exercised to check the students movement, blaring his clique would not "allow campuses to be turned into communist bases" but "strictly deal with radical students at the risk of sacrifices," according to a report.

This was an outburst of the fascist gangster declaring that his clique would stage another Kwangju bloodbath by bloodily suppressing the powerful anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students for independence, democracy and reunification with the mobilization of armed forces.

Today, South Korean students are crying for independence and reunification against the U.S. because, without achieving it, they cannot pursue truth freely on the campus.

The fascist clique's attempt to crack down upon students who earnestly cry for justice and patriotism on the charge of "communization" is nothing but a last-ditch wriggle of those facing downfall.

Committee Denounces 'Suppression' in South
SK2604101389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—The joint measure committee against the suppression of culture and art consisting of members of 13 organisations including the Council of Writers of National Literature, the Council of Democratic Press Movement and the General Federation of National Artists (Minyechong) in South Korea held a meeting of men of culture and art to check the suppression of the movement for the nation and democracy in Seoul on April 24, according to a report.

Charging that "the 'government' has launched out into a wholesale repression of the labor and peasants' movements and other forces of the national democratic movement in all realms such as literature, art, speech, the press and education", it demanded that the puppet clique "immediately end the suppression of the national democratic movement" which is being committed in all social sectors.

The organisation adopted a declaration on the situation vowing to take a joint action in support of the struggle of the people for vital rights.

South Said Providing Military Aid to Industries
SK2204045089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 22 Apr 89

["Anti-Communist Fascist Hysteria Reaches Zenith"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary denouncing the No Tae-u group for openly declaring an instant mobilisation of puppet Army forces and their combat equipment under the pretext of coping with the "strike in the key or strategic industries."

The commentary says:

Refusing to accept even an elementary demand of workers, the puppets threatened that they would crack down upon the labour movement with the mobilisation of puppet army forces and their equipment and connecting with it, try to stamp out patriotic democratic forces as a whole. This is tantamount to declaring that they would place South Korea under a state of martial law, an open patronage of comprador businesses and foreign monopoly capital and an announcement of all-out confrontation with the labouring masses who are groaning under their oppression.

The declaration of the traitor No Tae-u that he would let loose even the puppet army and its equipment for suppression shows that their anti-communist fascist offensive has reached an ever more reckless stage and that they are scheming to start a bayonet-brandishing which surpasses the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic."

The sword-wielding of the military fascist clique means pouring fuel on flames, which will result only in further strengthening the democratic and patriotic forces who will bury them, the commentary says, and stresses: Miserable doom as that of the preceding dictators is in store for the No Tae-u group.

No's Reunification Efforts Called 'Sophism'
SK2504073489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0542 GMT*
25 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today comments on the traitor No Tae-u's outcries that "severe measures" should be taken against the forces "threatening democracy" and "challenging the system" which he said are appearing on the scene in South Korea.

His utterances that his group wants "democracy" and "reunification" but others hamper it are a shameless sophism of brigands reversing black and white, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The No Tae-u group's action to stifle the patriotic forces demanding democracy and reunification by force of arms shows that it wants fascism and division, not democracy and reunification, and that "democracy" and "reunification" on its lips are no more than a smoke-screen to cover the true nature of the fascist dictator, the splittist.

No Tae-u loudly advertised that he would bring a "new era of democracy" if he came to power. But he implemented none of his "commitments to democracy."

It is not the patriotic, reunification and democratic forces of South Korea but the traitorous group of military gangster No Tae-u who should be condemned and punished by the masses as the anti-democratic, anti-reunification forces in South Korea.

Pamphlets on Kim Il-song Distributed in South
SK2504060489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT*
25 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—Booklets and literatures expressing reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song are distributed continually in different places of South Korea to cause a great stir among the people, according to a report.

Scores of booklets carrying "General Kim Il-song, the Legendary Hero of the Anti-Japanese Struggle," "History of Kim Il-song's Anti-Japanese Struggle,"

"Congratulatory Message to President Kim Il-song on His Birthday" and so on were distributed among citizens of Suwon, Kyonggi Province, on April 23.

Carried in the booklets are articles lauding the immortal revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il-song and a congratulatory message reflecting the ardent reverence of South Korean people for the sun of the nation.

North Poem Carried in Suwon Student Guide
SK2204043089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT*
22 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—"To the fellow students in the South", a poem written by a student of Kim Il-song University, was carried in the student handbook for 1989 academic year by the General Student Council of Suwon Special College of Technology, Kyonggi Province, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The poem was printed in CHOGUK, the organ of the North American Association for National Unification published in Canada, in June last year; it represents ardent desire for the reunification of the country, the radio reported on April 20.

Upset by the stir caused by the poem, the South Korean splittists, who are deadly afraid of reunification, forced the college authorities to withdraw 2,800 copies of the handbook.

Various Groups Call for Release of Rev Mun

Reunification Committee Statement
SK2504062089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT*
25 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea (ILCRPK) in a statement on April 21 appealed to organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, peace and democratic forces and all humanitarian organizations in different countries and international organizations and human rights organizations to demand an immediate release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

In the statement the ILCRPK scathingly denounced the outrageous act of the South Korean authorities in arresting Rev. Mun, a South Korean democrat, and threatening his life.

Noting that they arrested Rev. Mun on the charge of the violation of the fascist "National Security Law," the statement said this clearly shows the South Korean "regime" which acts under the baton of its American master has no intention to achieve reconciliation between the North and the South of Korea and peaceful reunification of the country. ILCRPK called upon the world to quickly take various steps to condemn the South Korean authorities' repressive atrocities and their

anti-dialogue, anti-reunification moves, and demanded an immediate release of Rev. Mun and the abrogation of the "National Security Law" and other fascist laws.

The statement called for lifting up louder voices of solidarity in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Christian Group Denounces Arrest

*SK2604100789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—We bitterly denounce the outrage of the South Korean rulers in arresting and persecuting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in disregard of the repeated warnings of the Christians in the North and the South, branding them as an intolerable insult and challenge to our Christians and shameful betrayal of the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for reunification, declares the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation in a statement dated April 25.

The good deed of Rev. Mun to accelerate the reunification of the country cannot be "a violation of the law", the statement says, and continues:

We churchmen and all the believers who hate injustices and evils and praise justice and love as good virtues will never pardon the heinous scheme of the No Tae-u military fascist hooligans to penalize Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by invoking the fascist law.

The wholesale fascist offensive launched by the No Tae-u fascist group these days after creating a terror-ridden atmosphere little short of the "state of martial law" does not show the power of the strong but reveals the wretched lot and desperate wriggle of the group of traitors to the nation driven into an extreme crisis.

No suppression and persecution on the part of the South Korean rulers can break the will of the Christians and believers of South Korea who rose up for national reunification, which means the resurrection of the nation, or can stop the march of the people of all strata for reunification and national salvation.

The South Korean rulers must release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion and illegally arrested Yi Pu-yong, Yi Yong-hui, Ko Un and other democratic figures of all circles and unconditionally give up the wholesale fascist repression of the patriotic democratic forces including the opposition democratic organisations and religionist groupings.

Youth League Issues Statement

*SK2204235289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2252 GMT
22 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea in a statement issued today bitterly condemns, in

the name of the members of the LSWY and youth and students in the northern half of Korea, the vicious and shameless moves of the South Korean rulers to penalise Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who paid a visit to Pyongyang to do a thing beneficial to national reunification, branding them as a wholesale challenge to the desire and a spiration of the entire youth and students and all the fellow countrymen in the North and the South who are desirous of national reconciliation and national reunification.

The statement says:

The South Korean rulers are persecuting Rev. Mun by inventing a preposterous pretext. This is not only a wanton violation of democracy and human rights but also an anti-dialogue and anti-reunification criminal act against North-South dialogue and the reunification of the country.

The fascist suppressive offensive of the South Korean rulers is designed to totally stifle democratic forces and reunification forces and bridge over the crisis of their tottering rule on the idea of the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun.

No matter how desperately the No Tae-u fascist clique may resort to the wholesale suppressive offensive, reviving the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic," they can never dampen the desire of the South Korean youth and students and people of all walks of life for democracy and reunification.

The South Korean rulers must look squarely at the trend of the times, stop [word indistinct] acts, immediately discontinue the fascist suppression of Rev. Mun and his companion and figures of all strata and release the arrested people without delay.

Agricultural Workers Demand Release

*SK2104105089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers must look squarely at the trend of the times, act with discretion, stop at once the fascist suppressive offensive against patriotic forces for reunification and unconditionally release all the arrested patriotic democrats including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, says the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea in its statement issued today.

It is preposterous to arrest Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who paid an open visit to Pyongyang after receiving our side's letter of an official invitation to hold a political consultative meeting between leadership-level people in the North and the South, the letter which was conveyed by the South Korean authorities, on the charges of violation of the notorious "National Security Law", clamouring

about "escape and smuggling", "contact and meeting with an anti-state organisation" and "inspiration and praise," the statement says, adding:

It is a self-opinionated act which can be committed only by fascist dictators ignoring the popular masses, the subject of reunification, and seeking division to claim that dialogue and contact between the North and the South and discourse on reunification can be conducted only by the authorities and the participation of civilians in them is a "crime".

The statement expresses the expectation that the people of the world who love justice and peace will lift up louder voices of protest and denunciation against the South Korean fascist clique's persecution of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and render full support and solidarity for the South Korean people struggling for his release.

Mass Rallies Denounce Arrest

SK2104105989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 21 Apr 89*

[Text] *Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)*—Mass rallies were held today in Humhung and Kanggye in denunciation of the No Tae-u fascist clique's crackdown upon Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and democratic forces of South Korea.

Representatives of workers, agricultural working people and youth and students took the floor at the rallies.

Branding the South Korean fascist clique's arrest and brutal suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who returned to South Korea after reaching an important agreement for North-South dialogue and national reunification during his visit to Pyongyang as a challenge to the entire Korean people desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country, which arouses bitter wrath and indignation among the people in the northern half of Korea, the speakers vehemently denounced the suppression.

They stressed that the fascist clique committed a "wholesale investigation" of 7 dissident organisations including the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy," the "National Council of Student Representatives," the "Conference of Writers of National Literature" and "National Federation of Trade Unions" and 18 organizations which proposed contacts with the North and viciously suppressed democratic personages with the reverend's visit to Pyongyang as an occasion. This shows that the traitor No Tae-u's "July 7 Declaration" and his "speech" at the United Nations were a drama to hoodwink the world people and the "reunification" on their lips was a sham "reunification" aimed at fixing "two Koreas."

The speakers at the rallies fervently called upon the South Korean people to wage valiantly a more united and organized struggle to overthrow the No Tae-u military fascist clique which is trying to revive the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" and to win a final victory in the struggle for establishing a new democratic government.

During the speeches slogans continually rang out sternly condemning the traitor No and the U.S. imperialists and calling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Koreans in Japan Denounce Mun's Arrest

SK2104224989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 21 Apr 89*

[Text] *Tokyo April 20 (KNS-KCNA)*—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held here on April 19 to denounce the No Tae-u fascist clique's illegal arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other democratic figures.

Speaking at the meeting, So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), fully exposed the No Tae-u puppet clique's criminal act in arresting Rev. Mun and other democratic figures, and pungently denounced this fascist outrage as an unpardonable terrorism against human rights and democracy and a grave challenge to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Criticizing the No group for scheming to penalize Rev. Mun on the charge of violating the "National Security Law" and for arresting indiscriminately democratic figures of broad sections on the pretext of Rev. Mun's visit to Pyongyang, he demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop instigating the No Tae-u puppet clique to the "two Koreas" plot and fascist suppression and take hands off Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their destruction weapons.

The meeting was addressed by Yoshinori Yasui, socialist member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Committee for Special Measures on Korean Affairs, and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, secretary general of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

A letter to the meeting from the general director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Interchange was read out there.

It condemned the illegal arrest of Rev. Mun by the No Tae-u puppet clique as a grave challenge not only to the Korean people but also to the peoples all over the world, as a heinous criminal act of laying new obstacles in the way of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

Speeches were made by other Chongnyon functionaries at the meeting.

They strongly demanded that the No group unconditionally release Rev. Mun and all other arrested democratic figures and immediately step down.

PRC's Zhao Ziyang Continues Official Visit

Attends Art Performance

SK2504151689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—A grand performance of "Song of Happiness" was given by 5,000 artists at the February 8 House of Culture this evening in honor of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

In company with Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Zhao Ziyang appreciated the performance.

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the box, conducting Comrade Zhao Ziyang, amid the playing of welcome music, the entire audience enthusiastically welcomed them, bursting into cheers of "hurrah!"

Invited to see the performance were the members of the entourage of Comrade Zhao Ziyang, officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, staffers of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, Chinese students studying in Korea and Chinese guests.

Seeing it with the guests were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army. Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Chu Chang-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador E. P. to China; and other senior officials.

Seen in the audience were members of delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongryon) staying in the socialist homeland.

"Song of Happiness" was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

Actors and actresses in national costumes of the two countries danced the dance of friendship to the tune of the song "May Korea-China Friendship Bloom Forever" in the scene of the Korea-China friendship following the epilogue.

Thunderous applause burst forth and warm sentiments of Korea-China friendship filled the theater when the welcome mood reached the climax.

After the performance the entire audience raised again cheers of hurrah, looking up to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Zhao Ziyang.

In company with Comrade Kim Il-song Comrade Zhao Ziyang mounted on the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph together with them.

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK2604062889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), today called on Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the guest house.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Tal-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the External Economy Commission; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean Ambassador E.P. to China; and Comrade Cha Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

He was greeted at the guest house by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the Party Central

Committee; Comrade Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Luo Yunguang, vice-minister of Railways; Comrade Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador E.P. to Korea; and other suite members.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Zhao Ziyang.

Holds Talks With Kim Il-song

SK2604062089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Talks were held again today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Tal-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the External Economy Commission; Comrade Chu Chang-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China; and Comrade Cha Pong-chu, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Comrade Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Luo Yunguang, vice-minister of Railways; Comrade Wen Yezhan, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea; and other suite members.

The talks took place in a comradely, earnest and friendly atmosphere.

Tours Kwangbok Street

SK2604103989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea went about to see Kwangbok and Chongchun Streets and the Nungrado Stadium on April 26.

Cadres accompanying him and his suite members went with him.

The guests were warmly welcomed by crowds at the places they visited.

They first went to Kwangbok Street, where they visited the circus theatre.

They went round the interior of the theatre with a total floor space of more than 70,000 square metres and 3,500 seats.

Passing through the street lined with high-rise apartment houses, public buildings and service establishments, they reached the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace. They saw with keen interest the palace which was built in grand scale and peculiar architectural style.

Then they drove to Chongchun Street and saw the interior of the table tennis gymnasium and training of players.

They visited the Nungrado Stadium.

They expressed deep impression at the construction of the stadium with 150,000 seats as a modern complex of sports and culture.

The guests went round the Central Youth Hall, the east Pyongyang grand theatre, the Kumnung tunnel-highway and other places.

They were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; and other officials concerned.

Delegation Members Tour Pyongyang

SK2604103589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Some suite members of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China visited Mangyongdae this morning.

At the old home of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae, the guests saw with keen interest the historic mementos, while being briefed on his immortal revolutionary history and revolutionary family.

They posed for a photograph in front of the old home.

Then they inspected the Pyongyang metro.

Going round the Puhung and Yonggwang stations, the guests admired the metro excellently built as a grand monumental edifice of eternal value.

U.S. Transfer of Flying Corps Denounced

SK2604045689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—The U.S. Forces Command in Japan on April 24 has decided to transfer 10 reconnaissance plane "RF-4C" belonging to the 15th tactical Reconnaissance Flying Corps of the U.S. Air Force of the Kadena base in Okinawa, Japan, and their military personnel to the Taegu base in South Korea by December, according to a report.

In announcing that the decision was made according to a "regular merger" of the U.S. Fifth Airforce in Japan and the units of the U.S. seventh airforce based in Osan, South Korea, the U.S. imperialists say that a detachment of the 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Flying Corps of the U.S. Airforce which is being moved to the Osan base from Kadena will also be transferred to Taegu.

This is a challenge to the demand and desire of the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

CPSU Ideology Institute Delegation Visits

SK2504234089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Deputy Director of the institute Mikhail Mchedlov arrived here yesterday.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hyon Tu-hyok and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Film Show, Party Held in Soviet Embassy

SK2504154089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—A film show and cocktail party were arranged today at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on the 119th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin.

Present there on invitation were Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned.

Soviet Ambassador Gennadi Bartoshevich and his embassy officials were present.

The participants appreciated a documentary film showing the life and activities of V.I. Lenin.

Then a cocktail party was given in a friendly atmosphere at which speeches were made.

Afghanistan Revolution Anniversary Commemorated

Meeting Held in Pyongyang

SK2504153989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 11th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan was held in Pyongyang Tuesday.

Attending the meeting were Yi Chong-chu, minister of general education and chairman of the Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association, other officials concerned and working people in the city

Present there on invitation were Afghan Ambassador to Korea Hashmatullah Kaihani and his embassy officials.

Speeches were made at the meeting and then a letter to the president of the Republic of Afghanistan was adopted.

Earlier, a photo exhibition on this anniversary was held.

Envoy Holds News Conference

SK2604155489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Hashmatullah Kaihani, Afghan ambassador to Korea, called a press conference at his embassy today on the eleventh anniversary of the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The ambassador elaborated on the achievements the Afghan people have made on the road of building a new life, pulling through all difficulties after the victory of the April revolution.

Referring to the efforts of the Afghan Government and people for the promotion of national reconciliation and for the unity and stability and peace of the country, he stressed that the Afghan people will win final victory in the struggle to repel foreign interference and defend the revolutionary power and its gains.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Departing Mongolian Envoy
*SK1804154589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam today met and conversed with Perenlein Urjinhundeb, Mongolian ambassador to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

The foreign minister gave a dinner for the ambassador at the Ongnyu Restaurant in the evening.

Mongolian Science, Technology Delegation Arrives

Led by M. Dash

*SK1804155589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT
18 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)—A Mongolian Government science and technology delegation led by M. Dash, chairman of the State Committee for Science, Technology and Higher Education, arrived here by train today.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Yi Cha-bang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Perenlein Urjinhundeb, Mongolian ambassador to Korea.

Meets With Chong Chun-ki

*SK2404062589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT
24 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on April 23 with the Mongolian Government Science and Technology delegation headed by M. Dash, chairman of the State Committee for Science, Technology and Higher Education.

Present on the occasion were Kim Il-hyok, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Janchivdorjiin Lombo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian Embassy here.

During its stay the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of the revolution, and various places of Pyongyang and local areas including the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery on Mt. Taesong, the tower of the chuche idea, the arch of triumph, the construction site of Kwangbok Street, the Nungnado stadium and the west sea barrage.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

*SK2404062889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT
24 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A 1990-95 plan for scientific and technological cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed here on April 23.

It was signed on the Korean side by Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and on the Mongolian side by M. Dash, chairman of the State Committee for Science, Technology and Higher Education.

Bank Opens To Help Visiting Koreans From Japan
*SK2004154189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The Korean joint venture bank was opened.

The bank will ensure the bank business of the domestic joint venture companies and undertake bank services for the convenience of the Koreans in Japan who visit the homeland and international banking business.

The opening ceremony of the Korean joint venture bank was held today.

Attending there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon and other officials concerned.

Also present were the member of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan led by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the delegation of the joint venture bank of Chongnyon led by Chon Yon-sik, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

The ceremony was addressed by Vice-Chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Chon Yon-sik and by president of the Korean joint venture bank.

He said that the foundation of the Korean joint venture bank is an expression of sincerity of Koreans in Japan to repay the deep loving care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and it will greatly inspire the traders and manufacturers of Chongnyon to contribute to the construction in the homeland through economic joint venture.

Deeply cherishing the teachings of the father leader Marshal Kim Il-song, we will successfully manage the Korean joint venture bank, thus making an active contribution to the work of economic joint venture in the homeland, he stressed.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki made a congratulatory speech.

Warmly hailing the opening of the Korean joint venture bank, he expressed deep thanks to the officials of Chongnyon and members of the preparatory committee for the founding of the bank who displayed a high degree of patriotic ardor and loyalty for the opening of the bank.

At the end of the opening ceremony, depositing took place to mark the founding of the Korean joint venture bank.

The bank hosted a reception at the people's palace of culture in the evening upon its opening.

Pyongyang-Chongnyon Joint Venture Commissioned
*SK2004224689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang Packing Materials Joint Venture Company has been commissioned.

It will produce packing materials for light industrial goods including aquatic products and foodstuffs.

This company jointly managed by the Pyongyang foodstuff complex and the West Tokyo Company under the west Tokyo headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) will be conducive to making the packing of goods more presentable and improving the people's living.

The opening ceremony was held today on the spot.

It was attended by Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the Commission of External Economic Affairs, Kim Chuyong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and other officials concerned.

Also present were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Yi Chin-kyu, the delegation of the Chongnyon Joint Venture Bank headed by Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Chon Yonsik and the packing materials joint venture delegation of Chongnyon headed by Kim Chong-kwon, chairman of the West Tokyo Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Speeches were made at the ceremony.

The participants went round the production processes of the company.

A party was given at the Ongnyu Restaurant this evening on this occasion.

Syrian Army Headquarters Delegation Arrives

Led by Chief of Staff
*SK2104105389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Headquarters of the Syrian People's Army headed by Ghanim Husayn, chief of Staff of the Army, arrived here today by air.

O Chin-u Meets Delegation

*SK2604151289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u met today a delegation of the Headquarters of the Syrian People's Army headed by Ghanim Husayn, chief of Staff of the Army, and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were An Chong-ho, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and 'Yasir al-Farah, Syrian ambassador to Korea.

Congolese Labor Party Delegation Arrives

Led by Dael Abibi

*SK2104104489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour [CPL] headed by Daniel Abibi, secretary of the External Relations Department of the CPL Central Committee, arrived here today. It was met at the airport by Secretary Choe Tae-pok and Vice-Director of a department Kil Chae-kyong of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Attends Evening Reception

*SK2104153189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception this evening for the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour led by Daniel Abibi, secretary of the External Relations Department of the CPL Central Committee.

Speaking at the reception, Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, said that mutual visits and contacts have become frequent and support and solidarity strengthened between the two parties in recent years. Such fraternal bonds are an important contribution to powerfully stimulating the accomplishment of the two peoples' cause of independence against imperialism and the cause of socialism and expanding and developing the Non-Aligned Movement, he stressed.

He noted that the Congolese party and people under the leadership of the party Central Committee led by respected His Excellency Denis Sassou Nguesso are energetically striving to build a new independent and prospering Congo along the road of socialism pioneered by Comrade Marien Ngouabi.

Our party and people, Choe Tae-pok declared, rejoice as over their own over all the achievements made by the Congolese party and people in the struggle for the building of a new society and complete liberation and unity of Africa and wish them new progress in their future struggle.

Head of the delegation Daniel Abibi spoke next.

He sincerely hailed the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of a new independent society under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Highly estimating the foreign policy of Korea based on the chuche idea, he said: The independent stand taken by your country in the external relations under the leadership of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea is already widely known to the world for its great vitality.

Korea's example greatly inspires the world people in their struggle to build a new independent society, he noted, and stressed: The Congolese Party of Labour will invariably and actively support the Korean people in the struggle to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way.

The Congolese people will always stand on the side of the Korean people in the struggle against foreign domination and exploitation.

Holds Talks With WPK

SK2204152689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 22 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—Talks between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Congolese Party of Labour were held today in Pyongyang.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and official concerned, and on the Congolese side were the members of the delegation headed by Daniel Abibi, secretary of the External Relations Department of the CPL Central Committee. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Delegation

SK2404064589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0612 GMT 24 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song, on April 24 met the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour [CPL] headed by Daniel Abibi, secretary of the External Relations Department of the CPL Central Committee, now on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were secretary Choe Tae-pok and Vice-Director of a department Kil Chae-kyong of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Head of the delegation conveyed to him a gift of Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president and head of Government of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK2404103089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 24 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour [CPL] and president and head of government of the republic.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Daniel Abibi, secretary of the External Relations Department of the CPL Central Committee, who is heading the CPL delegation on a visit to Korea.

Romanian Government Delegation Arrives 24 April

Led by Ion Dinca

SK2404105889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 24 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A Romanian Government delegation headed by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government, arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the 14th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Songnam, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, other officials concerned and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Nicolae Girba and his embassy officials.

Attends Reception

SK2504063289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—The Administration Council hosted a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall last evening in honor of the visiting Romanian Government delegation led by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam made a speech at the reception.

Noting that the two peoples have developed the friendly and cooperative relations in various fields, establishing from long ago the bonds of fraternal friendship on the road of the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism, he said: In particular, these friendly and cooperative relations have been further strengthened and developed through the meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

He expressed the belief that the 14th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the two countries would contribute, like the past meetings, to further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Today the fraternal Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have made many achievements in the endeavours to greet with many successes of labour the 45th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social and national liberation revolution and the 14th Party Congress, he said, and wished them greater success in their future struggle.

First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca spoke next

He stressed that the Romanian side is determined to carry on economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation between Romania and Korea under a long-term plan in accordance with the economic potentials and the development programs of the two countries.

He congratulated the industrious and talented Korean people upon their distinguished achievements in the socialist construction and in the work to defend the gains of the revolution under the tested guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and wished them greater success in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

Socialist Romania which is persistently pursuing the policy of internationalist solidarity, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, its leader, positively support the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of foreign forces, he said.

Meets Kim Il-song

*SK2604104989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song met today the visiting Romanian Government delegation led by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam, chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u.

Nicolae Girba, Romanian ambassador to Korea, was also present.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Palestinian Men of Culture Held

*SK2404063089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0537 GMT
24 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A meeting between Korean and Palestinian men of culture was held in Pyongyang on April 23.

Present there were Kim Yong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, other officials concerned, writers, composers and artists in Pyongyang and the Palestinian cultural delegation headed by 'Isam 'Abd-el-Rahman Inanah, deputy secretary general of the General Union of Artists of Palestine.

The men of culture and art of the two countries deepened the sentiments of friendship, conversing each other about achievements and experiences attained in their creative and art activities.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Malagasy President

*SK2304081089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT
23 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on April 21 met Vice-President Yi Chong-ok who is a special envoy of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to the Malagasy president.

Saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between Madagascar and Korea are developing very favorably, the Malagasy president noted that the solicitude and true cooperation rendered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Madagascar are an example of South-South cooperation.

The Malagasy Government and people, he declared, will as ever develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the DPRK and actively support and encourage the Korean people in their just struggle to accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Yi Chong-ok Returns From Visit to Madagascar
*SK2604105089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok who visited Madagascar as a special envoy of the great leader President Kim Il-song flew back home with his party today.

They were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Boris Morozov.

Yang Hyong-sop, Entourage Depart for India
*SK1704224389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT
17 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop and his entourage left here today for India.

They were seen off at the airport by Yo Yong-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Darshan Singh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy, and Gen-nadiy Bartoshevich, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Korea.

WPK Delegation Leaves for Czechoslovakia
*SK1704224589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT
17 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, left here today for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

It was seen off at the airport by Paek Pom-su, director of a department, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador, and Gen-nadiy Bartoshevich, the Soviet ambassador, to Korea.

Delegations Depart for GDR, Poland
*SK2004103089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT
20 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—A delegation of MINJU CHOSON headed by its editor-in-chief Kim Chong-sok and a delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Hak-u left here today by plane for the German Democratic Republic and a delegation of the Korea-Poland Friendship Association headed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the association, for Poland.

WPK Delegation Leaves for GDR, Romania
*SK2404105789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT
24 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) led by Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here today to visit the German Democratic Republic.

It will also visit Romania as a delegation of the International Department of the WPK Central Committee.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Hyong-u, and the Romanian ambassador to Korea.

Youth Festival International Committee Meets
*SK2504110789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT
25 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—The sixth meeting of the permanent commission of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Pyongyang over April 7-24.

At the meeting the fourth meeting of the IPC for the festival was summed up, the question of solidarity meeting which remains unsolved in the programs of the festival events discussed upon the authorisation of the fourth meeting of the IPC for the festival, the list of participants in the fourth meeting of the IPC for the festival confirmed, quota of participants in the festival informed and a consultative meeting organized, the draft list of those to be invited to the festival and a letter of invitation to the festival discussed, preparations for the festival on the national, regional and international scale informed, the participation in the consultative meeting of national preparatory committees in the Caribbean and Central American regions reported, material and technical information of the festival adopted, proceedings of the fifth meeting of the permanent commission and a special meeting adopted and various other questions regarding the preparations for the festival discussed. [sentence as received]

The meeting made a successful discussion of the agenda items and adopted relevant documents.

It decided to continue having a discussion and consultation in the future on the question of solidarity meeting and quota of participants in the festival and the list of those to be invited to the festival.

Kang Hui-won Appointed Vice Premier 18 April
*SK1904053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—Kang Hui-won was appointed vice-premier of the Administration Council, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea promulgated on April 18 by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Party Held on KPA Founding Anniversary
SK2504152589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a party today on the occasion of the 57th founding anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Present at the party on invitation were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

KPA General Kim Pong-yul, Major General Yi Pong-sun and other generals and officers were present at the party, at which speeches were exchanged.

Meanwhile, the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) arranged a film show and a cocktail party today for staffers of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the MAC and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of the MAC on the 57th founding anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Army 'Feats' in Socialist Construction Noted
SK2404060889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT
24 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—Soldiers of the Korean People's Army (KPA) and Korean People's Security Forces are performing proud feats in grand socialist construction.

This year alone the Sangwon cement complex with an annual capacity of millions of tons was commissioned and the 5,000 metre pit construction in the capacity expansion project of the Musan mining complex successfully completed by their endeavours.

And the construction of many major objects including the circus theatre, Sosan Hotel and the first-stage project of the waterway of the tideland-turned fields through South Pyongan Province from the West Sea Barrage have been finished.

Armed forces have been reduced incessantly and many army units mobilized in peaceful construction in Korea, although the situation has become ever more strained due to the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. In particular, more than 150,000 soldiers who left the frontline and their posts for grand socialist construction by a step taken by the KPA Supreme Command in 1986 are making titanic successes in major construction sites.

Over the past two years or more they have registered great successes in the construction of power stations, coal and ore mines and chemical factories, urban construction and tideland reclamation.

The soldiers who participated in the construction programmes of the capital city of Pyongyang including Kwangbok Street have completed the construction of some 50 monumental edifices including the Nungna bridge, the Kumnung tunnel-highway, Pyongyang international house of culture, the football stadium in Chongchun Street and the Angol flyover.

The soldier-builders have undertaken a big share in the drive to accelerate the construction of major objects now.

The soldiers participating in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex have greatly contributed to successfully carrying out the first-stage project of the vinalon, methanol and carbide units and the first-stage project of the protein feed plant.

Those who are building the Pyongyang-Kaesong expressway with some 120 bridges and scores of tunnels have completed the roadbed project along the whole length and finished the construction of bridges in the main.

Signal successes have been achieved in all the construction programmes undertaken by soldiers including the construction of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex and the Yongwon power station, the expansion project of the Anju district coal mining complex and tideland reclamation.

All the achievements of the soldiers will be conveyed down through the history of the country as proud creations for the development and prosperity of the country and the nation.

Kim Yong-nam Gives Speech Praising Kim Il-song
SK2304085589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0000 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Text] The Foreign Ministry arranged a banquet at the Moknan Pavilion in the evening of 22 April, in celebration of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials in our country, representative members of the South Korean National Democratic Front mission here and foreign quests.

The banquet was also attended by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee Political Bureau, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister; Kim Kwang-chin, Kim Chae-pong, Kang Sok-chu, Kim Chae-suk, Kim Hyong-yul, Yi In-kyu, Cha Pong-chu, Song Hui-chol, Kim Chong-u, Yi Song-ho, Han Pong-ku, and other functionaries concerned.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam made a speech at the banquet. He said that our people's joy and gratitude are beyond description, because we can greet the felicitous national

holiday of April with guests at the time when the world is paying attention to our Republic on the threshold of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students; when another upsurge is being effected in socialist construction; and when the historic 200-day campaign has been successfully completed.

He said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for a long period ever since the initial period of our revolution, has wisely led our party and people's struggle for sovereignty, independence, and socialism, bringing a heyday of prosperity never before known on this land and building our country into the eastern bastion of peace and socialism.

While saying that the respected leader, by upholding the brilliant banner of the *chuche* idea, has elucidated the road for revolution; led two revolutionary wars against the frantic Japanese and the U.S. imperialists to victories; and has vigorously pushed head with the causes of effecting socialist construction and of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea, he added that our country, due to the respected leader, is effecting a new age of civilization in the domains of politics, economy, ideology, ethics, education, art, and others.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said, is making every effort possible to accelerate the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people, to achieve the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement, to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, and to intensify the anti-imperialist, antinuclear, and peace movement on a worldwide scale.

In addition, he said that the respected Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader, who possess rare intelligence, outstanding leadership ability, and noble communist virtues and who has newly developed and glorified modern history by profound revolutionary theories and revolutionary practice. The respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the benevolent father of the people who has brilliantly struggled with unlimited fidelity to the revolutionary cause and warm affection for the people.

He stressed that our people, by holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and following the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, would fight more vigorously to accelerate socialist construction, to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and to achieve global independence.

*** Kim Il-song's Thesis on Oriental Medicine**
41100021 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean
28 Feb 89 p 2

[Article by Kim Tong-nyon: "Programmatic Compendium Reveals Important Significance in *Chuche* Type National Medical Development"]

[Excerpts] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, announced the classic work, "On Developing Oriental Medicine," on 27 February 1979.

This immortal classic of the great leader presented the complete explanation of all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the development of oriental medicine in conformity with the requirements for the development of modern medical science. It was a powerful compendium which firmly assured success in building a *chuche* type national medical science.

In this classic work, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, scientifically clarified the necessity for developing oriental medicine and elucidated the task and method for developing it.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "We must develop oriental medicine so as to be able to prevent various kinds of diseases and maintain a person's health."

Protecting people's lives and promoting health are the fundamental mission of public health, and prior prevention of disease is the inherent demand of socialist medicine.

Accordingly, the true excellence of medicine is determined by how much it meets this demand.

Oriental medicine which is one of the important facets of *chuche* medicine presently developing in our country, contains many good points in treatment methodology. There are various methods of oriental medical treatments such as herbal remedies, acupuncture, cauterization, cupping sores, etc. Oriental medical treatment methodology also includes protecting a person's body from disease and accomplishing disease treatment by boosting a person's natural defenses to conquer the disease.

One must boost a person's natural defenses and foster the strength to conquer disease. This will mean a shorter recovery time, prevention of secondary illness and accidental infections which could develop during the treatment process. It will also reduce a patient's susceptibility to disease and protect a person's health more effectively.

In addition, the ingredients of the medicine itself provide health benefits. The restorative powers and benefits in oriental medicine include vitamins, various kinds of ingredients necessary to properly adjust and aid the over-all function of the body, raise the immunity level, strengthen the body and maintain a person's health.

Oriental medicine helps keep the body's organs healthy and it is effective not only for treatment but also for prevention.

With all these benefits, oriental medicine cures many kinds of diseases which today's Western medicine cannot cure, prevents many kinds of diseases and effectively maintains a person's health.

Positively incorporating oriental medicine into medical treatment is one of today's trends, and research in oriental medicine is actively underway in many countries.

According to recent figures for a 10-year period, oriental treatment technology such as acupuncture and moxibustion techniques has been disseminated to over 100 countries worldwide and has been promoted and developed nationwide in more than 40 countries. Research organizations have been started in many countries and are positively incorporating oriental medical treatment in clinical work.

Oriental medicine is an ancient, traditional medical science. Our country is among those countries with a long history in the development of oriental medicine.

The ideology of oriental medical development which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, clarified, reflects his grandiose plan to make our country become the most advanced country in the oriental medicine field.

In his work, the great leader not only pointed out the necessity for developing medicine, but also elucidated on ways to develop oriental medicine and taught that, first of all, the level of competence of oriental medical doctors must be raised. [passage omitted]

The competence level of oriental physicians must be raised in order to solve all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the development of oriental medicine. These include placing oriental medicine on a scientific plane, properly melding oriental and Western medicine, developing herbal medicine as a basic procedure in oriental medical treatment.

This would also include training more oriental physicians in order to develop oriental medicine. [passage omitted]

Oriental physicians are those directly in charge of developing oriental medicine. In as much as everything is decided by people, more oriental physicians must be trained. They must be prepared politically, ideologically, technically and practically so as to enhance their roles and responsibility. Performing this is a guarantee for developing oriental medical science.

Consequently, training and producing many more highly skilled oriental physicians in all medical colleges is an important assurance for developing oriental medicine.

This work concretely delineates the important tasks arising in the development of oriental medical science, such as the question of correctly combining oriental and Western medicine, the question of cultivating a lot of herbal plants, etc.

The proper combination of oriental and Western medicine has been the consistent line which our party has advocated for developing public health work.

Oriental and Western medicine must be correctly combined so as to be able to rationally develop the strong points which oriental and Western medicine possess, overcome their shortcomings, further enhance the quality of medical service to the public, and set up oriental medicine on a high scientific and technological base.

Treatment using herbal medicine is a basic practice in oriental medical treatment and increasing production of herbs assures the basic material for the development of oriental medicine. Thus, a large quantity of medicinal herbs should be grown and their protection and propagation should be intensified on a mass scale.

Furthermore, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, demonstrated in his work the necessity for improving one's eating habits.

The great leader's classic work, "On Developing Oriental Medicine," demonstrates tremendous interest in overall health work through the profoundness and reasonableness of its content.

It is through the shining realization of the tasks presented in this work under the wise leadership of our party that departments of oriental medicine are being established in our country, not only in the Institute of Oriental Medicine, but also in oriental medical hospitals in each province and city, and departments in county public hospitals and factory hospitals. Departments of oriental medicine are being organized in village public hospitals, thereby enabling orderly medical service systems specializing in oriental medical treatment to be set up so that our people will be able to receive oriental medical assistance everywhere. [passage omitted]

After having only a limited number of medical treatments available, more research has been undertaken. As the benefit of oriental medical treatment becomes more definitive, its methods are being applied to over 300 kinds of diseases and symptoms to good effect.

Moreover, an oriental physician system has been systematically established and the skill of oriental physicians has been considerably heightened. [passage omitted] Educational methods have been improved and the quality of oriental medical education has been enhanced. Accordingly, every year numerous doctors specializing in oriental medicine are being trained who have been strongly prepared politically, ideologically, scientifically and technologically.

Research in oriental medicine has been intensified in each research organization, such as the Korean Institute of Oriental Medicine, in treatment and prevention organizations, and medical education institutions, so that beneficial treatment of a whole series of hard to treat

diseases has been confirmed. Constituent analysis and medicinal application of over 210 kinds of oriental medicines has been promulgated and the scientific level of oriental medicine has reached a high stage.

Tens of thousands of popular treatments have already been collected and collated nationwide, and many remedies of value among these have been published and distributed so that public health work is being effectively utilized.

Medicinal herb farms are being set up everywhere in our country now, medicinal herb propagation and protection work is being strengthened and oriental medicine production bases have been strongly established.

In addition, tremendous changes have been achieved in the eating habits of the people due to increased indoctrination work among the people, along with state measures, and intensification of food research.

All these successes which have been achieved in the development of oriental medicine in the past are the shining fruit of the wise leadership of the great leader and of our party.

Continuing to thoroughly implement the programmatic tasks presented in this work is of compelling significance for vigorously expediting the building of a chuche oriented national medicine. Functionaries in the public health sector must bring forth a new transformation in the development of oriental medicine by further consolidating today's successes while more brilliantly implementing the programmatic tasks presented in this classic work.

Corn Planting Begun in Rural Areas

SK2204101589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT
22 Apr 89

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCMA)—Maize planting has begun in all rural villages of Korea.

Drought continued in the spring, but agricultural working people across the country have made full preparations for this year's farming and introduced water-jetting irrigation in the non-paddy fields to sow seeds in time.

According to data available at the agricultural commission, maize has been planted in some 54,000 hectares of fields throughout the country as of April 22.

Cooperative farmers in Unchon, Sinwon, Kaechon and Pyongwon counties and other plain areas on the west coast are sowing maize in thousands of hectares of fields every day, setting themselves the goal to finish maize sowing before the start of rice transplanting.

Kindung Plain of Hwangju and Miru Plain of Singye are being carpeted green with maize.

South Korea

Guidelines for Contact With Socialist States

SK2504142089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1353 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea has prepared basic guidelines for those to visit socialist countries, with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties, including prior permission.

The "basic guidelines concerning cooperation for exchanges with northern countries" also provide that exchanges of permanent missions with those nations on non-diplomatic relations terms be conducted on the principle of reciprocity.

Under the guidelines, economic joint ventures with those countries should go through official examinations in advance of contracts if the projects exceed one million U.S. dollars.

The decisions were made at an inaugural meeting of the committee for the promotion of northern diplomacy, at which Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung presided.

The meeting was attended by 10 deputy minister-level officials from Foreign Ministry, Economic Planning Board, National Unification Board and Finance Ministry.

The guidelines are subject to approval at coordination committee on exchanges with North Korea and socialist countries, to be held on April 29.

According to the proposed guidelines, material exchanges with socialist nations should be carried out within the limits not negatively affecting national security only after institutional measures are taken, considering differences of social system.

The guidelines also provide that other exchanges with socialist nations involving culture, arts, science and tourism should be under government controls.

Analysts said that the President No Tae-u government is considering putting a brake on its northern policy, a diplomatic initiative designed to improve ties with socialist countries but just hampered by dissident leader Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's surprise visit to North Korea late last month.

As a communist country, only Hungary has diplomatic relations with South Korea and a few other communist nations have exchanged or agreed to exchange trade offices with Seoul.

Chondahyp Makes Second Attempt at North Talks
SK2504013289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Chondahyp (the National Council of Student Representatives) has resolved to push ahead with their second attempt at a South-North working-level meeting in Panmunjom Friday to discuss participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

In a meeting at Sogang University last Saturday, about 100 student representatives from universities and colleges across the nation exchanged opinions on ways to participate in the Pyongyang festival slated for July and to adopt a joint statement on national reunification.

*** Government Should Link Trade, Security Policy**
41070096a Seoul MAEL KYNGJE SINMUN
in Korean 16 Mar 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Relationship Between Security and Trade"]

[Text] I

If we consider two axes essential to our diplomacy toward the United States, they are security and trade. These are mutually complementary and, at the same time, substitutive. They are complementary in the sense that a good trade relationship depends on a firm security relationship between South Korea and the United States, and a strong security relationship is promoted by a smooth trade relationship. But if we overly stress the U.S. factor in our security, then our ability to deal with its trade pressure would be compromised. On the other hand, if we take a too rigid posture in trade diplomacy, then our security relationship could be rocky. In this respect, they are substitutive. According to "The Status of Burden-Sharing of the Defense Cost in 1988" released on the 13th by the Ministry of Defense, pressure from the United States to share the cost of defending South Korea is ever increasing. We also find that our share of the defense cost is relatively very high as compared with what the NATO countries and Japan assume. Furthermore, the gap between U.S. and South Korean military personnel in per capita land use or salaries is incomparably wide. In addition, U.S. military personnel enjoy innumerable economic benefits, such as a lower oil tax or exemption from it, free customs duties, reduced rates in housing, water, and telephone, or exemption from these charges, and exemption from user fees for electricity and roads. As has been pointed out, there is a connection between security and trade, and Korean security is not solely in the interests of Korea, but of the United States as well. If we take into account such factors as our people's reduced pro-American feelings, our government, in developing diplomatic strategy toward the United States, should try to develop an ideal way to highlight the complementary and substitutive dimensions by tying security and trade together.

II

The U.S. Government, burdened with financial deficits, wants South Korea to assume a greater share of defense costs, while remaining an important ally. At the same time, the United States hopes that South Korea will take steps to reduce the trade surplus with the United States by importing more American goods through a wider opening of her market. As an ally, the way for South Korea to render all-out help to the United States, of course, would be to sharply increase Korea's share of the defense cost and to greatly expand its imports from the United States. But, by their nature, these could not occur simultaneously. To increase our share of security costs, our economy should sustain a high rate of growth and, to do so, it is essential to expand the volume of our exports. In retrospect, during the sixties, the United States assumed almost entirely the burden of Korean defense; it enjoyed, however, a huge trade surplus with Korea. In the seventies, although there was no significant change in its share of the defense cost, its trade surplus with Korea was significantly reduced. In contrast, in the eighties, the U.S. share of the defense cost has become relatively shrunken, while its trade with Korea has shown deficits. In a sense, this is not an unusual change. If the security of the Korean peninsula is indeed a matter of mutual concern and has a direct bearing on the national interests of both countries, it is altogether natural for us to help reduce the U.S. burden incurred to defend Korea by spending a large portion of the earnings from trade with the United States toward the sharing of the defense cost. To put this argument another way, when we have the question of security in mind, the United States is not in a position to pressure Korea for trade liberalization while disregarding other considerations. If the Ministry of Defense's report is correct, we have used a considerable portion of the trade surplus with the United States to help share the defense cost. The fact is that in 1988 alone, the combined total of Korean direct and indirect spending to support U.S. forces in Korea reached about \$2.5 billion.

III

Unlike the Reagan administration, the Bush administration is reportedly going to accentuate the politics of balance and a diplomacy of negotiations. We can foresee a major change in the delicate dynamic relationship between security and trade during the Bush administration. According to a foreign news analysis, the main focus of Bush's recent visit to Japan, China, and South Korea was to prevent slippage of American influence in northeast Asia. The purpose of his Korean visit, especially, might very well have been to counter both South Korea's increasing interest in rapprochement with the Soviet Union and its talk of northern diplomacy. It is hoped that our government will make a careful and cool-headed assessment of his recent trip. In future trade diplomacy, our government should study how to boldly use the security card. First, we should actively assume as much of the defense cost as we can handle, but, at the

same time, we ought to attempt a burden trade-off, that is, work to reduce U.S. pressure in the area of trade because our active assumption of the defense burden would help alleviate the U.S. deficit. Second, in developing a comprehensive diplomacy by tying security and trade dimensions together, it is recommended that we abandon the passive diplomatic posture that was displayed in the item-by-item liberalization of trade and instead take a positive stance that will present a policy centered on all-inclusive trade as an alternative. That is to say, the recommendation is to change policy implementation guidelines so that, by moving away from the microscopic item-by-item trade liberalization pressures of the past (such as tobacco, wine, automobiles, juices, communication equipment, insurance, advertisement, and agricultural products), we can target a specific level of the trade surplus with the United States. For instance, if we reduce our trade surplus with the United States to \$5 billion by the end of 1990, in return, we should enjoy the freedom to choose any merchandise we would like to import. The recommendation is that by studying the complementary and substitutive nature of security and trade, our government should endeavor to take the diplomatic initiative in dealing with the United States.

Pak Chon-on Comments on U.S. Trip Itinerary
SK2604030489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "'Parksinger' Mission"]

[Text] Pak Chon-on, who is often called "Parksinger" for his secret shuttle diplomacy with socialist countries including the Soviet Union and China, told reporters yesterday that he has no specific mission in the United States.

"My itinerary in the States has been worked out by the U.S. State Department which extended an invitation to me," Pak said, discounting the meaning of his trip to the United States, which is drawing particular public attention.

When questioned about Korea-U.S. relations, which reportedly turned sour in the wake of the aggressive northern policies brainchild by Pak himself, he said: "If there is any misunderstanding, a face-to-face meeting will serve as an occasion to dispel such misunderstanding."

Japan Explores Delaying President No's Visit
SK2604061889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—Japan has approached South Korea about the possibility of delaying President No Tae-u's visit to Japan, scheduled for late May, a senior government source said Wednesday.

The government is going to discuss the matter and will probably accept the Japanese offer, said the source, who wished to remain anonymous.

The move follows Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's announcement Tuesday that he will resign as soon as the budget is approved because of the Recruit influence-peddling scandal that has shaken Japanese political circles.

No's trip will be postponed to the second half of this year or maybe next year, the source said.

The government has not received an official request to delay the visit, but the Japanese Embassy in Seoul has explored the possibility of postponing it, he said.

The trip was to be made at the Japanese Government's invitation, and, therefore, it is highly probable it will be delayed, the source said. No's visit has already been put off once because of the death of Emperor Hirohito.

No Calls for Economic Cooperation With Japan
SK2604014889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u hosted a luncheon for chairman Eishiro Saito and seven other leading members of "Keitanren," a business federation in Japan, at Chongwadae yesterday.

During the function, No said that Korea and Japan are required to maintain a close relationship for the cause of mutual prosperity and stability in the Pacific region.

"For the development of binational relationship, cooperation at the governmental level is important initially, but cooperation at the private level, particularly among businessmen is also necessary," he told the Japanese economic leaders.

He averred that the binational relationship in recent days has become closer in all fields such as politics, economy and culture.

However, he noted that Korea's increasing deficits in trade with Japan is a big obstacle to further improving amicable ties between Seoul and Tokyo.

"Especially, Korea's deficits take place mainly in the fields of chemistry, electronics and machinery," he pointed out.

"So, Japan is required to transfer its high technology to Korea in those industries," he said.

"I've heard that Japan worries over a possible boomerang effect, but transfer of high technology will eventually benefit Japan because it will help create markets mutually," he said.

Then, the President called on the Japanese leading businessmen "to make strenuous efforts for increase in economic cooperation between Korea and Japan."

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen So Visits Japan
SK2604011489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Gen. So Tong-yol, Air Force chief of staff, left for Japan yesterday for a four-day visit, according to the ROK Air Force [ROKAF].

At the invitation of the Japanese Self-Defense Agency [JSDA], Gen. So will meet with JSDA leaders and make inspections of major Japanese military installations including those in Hokkaido, the ROKAF said.

Hwang Sok-yong States NSP, DJP Knew of Trip
SK2604022289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Dissident novelist Hwang Sok-yong said he got permission from the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) before he left for north Korea, it was reported.

The TONG-A ILBO reported yesterday that Hwang told its correspondent Choe Yong-won in Beijing that he got permission for his north Korean travel from an NSP official and Rep. Yi Chong-chan, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], about one month before he went to Pyongyang. Hwang met the daily correspondent in a Beijing hotel early yesterday morning, the TONG-A ILBO said.

Hwang was quoted as saying that he met with north Korean leader Kim Il-song in Pyongyang along with the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and businessman Yu Won-ho over lunch. During the approximately two-hour meeting, Kim Il-song, said he had read the novel, "Changilsan," a book Hwang authored. Hwang insisted that the luncheon meeting dealt with no political issues.

The dissident novelist, according to the TONG-A ILBO, said he met with relatives of the south Korean writers who were kidnapped or went to north Korea voluntarily and talked about literature.

Hwang applied for a visa to stay in Japan with the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

He said he knew the Rev. Mun was arrested upon return to Seoul on April 13 along with Yu. Hwang said he read south Korean newspapers and wire stories under the auspices of north Korean authorities.

Meanwhile, security officials said Hwang will not escape arrest even though his remarks have been found to be true.

In a telephone interview with the CHOSON ILBO. Hwang said he will stay in Japan for about one month before returning to Seoul. He said he will return home

after "things calm down in Seoul." He noted that there is "noise" about Mun's unauthorized trip to the Communist north. But Hwang insisted that he would not care if he is arrested.

DJP Official Denies Claim
SK2604020889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Ruling DJP Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan denied recent reports that dissident novelist Hwang Sok-yong, now in Beijing on his way home from a month-long illegal trip to Pyongyang, said that he was informed by Yi of the government's permission for his trip.

Meeting reporters at his office yesterday afternoon, Yi said that he first met Hwang on Feb. 23 at a downtown Seoul restaurant where Hwang told him about his plan to visit Pyongyang for talks on inter-Korea literary exchanges and to get a first-hand look at the people in the north.

Yi said that he simply told Hwang to proceed with his plan only through close consultation with the pertinent government authorities in advance.

The secretary-general said that he was introduced to Hwang by the second opposition RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] deputy president Kim Sang-hyon who hosted the dinner.

Yi also said that Hwang told him that his scheduled trip to the north was arranged by Japanese businessman Yasue Ryosuke. The DJP secretary-general said that when he told Hwang that Ryosuke leaned toward Pyongyang, Hwang said that the Japanese was a neutral figure.

Agents To Question DJP Official
SK2604033389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—Security agents may question ruling party Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan about novelist Hwang Sok-yong's claim that Yi told him he had government permission to visit North Korea, sources said Wednesday.

A high-ranking official of the Joint Security Investigation Headquarters said "due action" will be taken if Hwang's statement is confirmed. He declined to elaborate.

But there are no plans to subpoena Yi for questioning "at present," he added. [passage omitted]

Security headquarters, upset by Hwang's claims to have had government permission for his trip, will investigate widespread rumors that security agents knew Hwang planned to visit Pyongyang but did nothing to stop him, the official said. [passage omitted]

Yi, considered by many a moderate new leader within the Democratic Justice Party, may be criticised for his involvement in Hwang's Pyongyang trip by party hardliners who have pressed President No Tae-u to take stern action against leftist and radical groups "to safeguard the free democratic system," analysts say.

An offensive by the ultra-rightist group within the ruling camp could cripple Yi's political future, especially his ambition to win the presidency in the 1992 election, they say.

Dissident Clergy Protest Investigation Force
SK2504003489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] More than 20 dissident pastors from Seoul and other areas staged a sit-down protest in front of the prosecutor office complex in Seoul yesterday, calling for the dissolution of the controversial Joint Security Investigation Headquarters.

They were forcibly dispersed in about 20 minutes by police.

In an open letter to President No Tae-u, they alleged that the investigation group is detaining civilians "at will based on the scenario by the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command and so it should be immediately dismantled."

Ministry Says Labor Disputes Up Significantly
SK2604032389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—Disputes have hit 331 South Korean manufacturers so far this year, up 46.5 percent from the same period last year, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Wednesday.

As the situation deteriorated last week, an average 10 firms a day were being affected, with the number for this month at 160 so far and a threatened general strike on the horizon.

As of Monday, disputes had been settled at 201 companies and at 70 others had been declared illegal because they had not been reported to the local labor committee or the two sides had not observed a cooling-off period.

According to ministry figures, lost production has reached 2.318 trillion won (about 3.486 billion U.S. dollars), which is equivalent to 1.8 percent of last year's gross national product or 5.8 percent of total production in the manufacturing sector.

The export loss was 877 million dollars, surpassing the 732 million dollar loss for the whole of last year.

Electric and electronics, which enjoy relatively high wages and good working conditions, have been harder hit by labor unrest than textiles and footwear, which have relatively inferior working conditions.

Disagreements have hit 86 electric and electronics firms, followed by 42 metals companies, 40 machinery companies, 33 automobile and parts companies, 27 textile companies and 14 chemical companies.

Seoul and Kyonggi Province accounted for 63.4 percent of the total with 225 firms reporting labor conflicts.

Another feature of this spring's unrest is the formation of alliances of unions: 128 of the 192 unions in Puchon, 41 of the 115 in Songnam, 34 of the 38 in Masan and 37 of the 83 in Changwon have joined the "democratic labor union."

The ministry official said 770 unions belong to "Chonnohyup" (the National Conference of Labor Unions), a rival organization that is scheduled to be formed April 30 and is planning a general strike on May Day. Chonnohyup has been labeled pro-government by radicals.

He said that most labor disputes this year are linked with radical students and churches, which denounce the practice of "no work, no pay" during job actions.

Violent Workers Rally Leads to 29 Arrests
SK2604021089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Changwon, Kyongsangnam-to—Police have rounded up 29 workers accused of staging violent demonstrations Monday afternoon here.

They include Si Chin-hwan, 24, a worker of Goldstar's No. 1 Changwon plant, police said yesterday.

The workers are among thousands who clashed with riot troopers after attending a rally calling for a joint struggle for wage hikes for those hired in the Changwon and Masan industrial complexes.

Present at the rally, police said, were about 8,000 workers from the Masan Free Export Zone and 2,000 from the Changwon Industrial Complex, totaling about 37 firms.

Earlier in the day, 2,000 workers from Goldstar's Changwon plants and Tongil staged a violent street battle with riot police.

The protesters set 10 oil drums ablaze, paralyzing traffic on a road in Woe-tong for three hours.

Police Clash With Unionists

SK2504012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Masan, Kyongsangnam-to—Riot police firing hails of tear gas canisters clashed with thousands of firebomb-hurling workers in running battles on the streets of this southern industrial city yesterday afternoon.

Police made no reports of injuries in the violent sporadic demonstrations which swept the city, the seat of the Masan Free Export Zone (MAFEZ).

They led away 10 workers from the scene.

The violent demonstrations were a "spill-over" from a massive rally by the blue collar workers.

About 10,000 laborers of 37 manufacturing companies from this city and its neighboring industrial town of Changwon staged a rally for joint struggle to win high wages at the workers square right behind the MAFEZ at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The rallying crowd shouted anti-government slogans such as "down with President No Tae-u and his government and immediate disbandment of the controversial Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters," surprisingly deviating from their demand for wage hikes.

Scattered street violences caused some middle and high schools nearby to suspend classes.

Yi Hung-sok, chairman of the Korea Tacoma Company's trade union, charged at the rally that the government set up the joint investigation headquarters to effectively suppress free and liberal labor activities, calling on workers of the industrial cities of Masan and Changwon to stand up against the incumbent government.

The government, Yi maintained, fabricated the nationwide general strike on May Day as a pretext for its undemocratic clampdown on union movement.

Violence occurred as roughly 4,000-strong combat police force tried to block workers from marching off the plaza in two separate groups at about 4:30 p.m. in the wake of the rally.

About 2,000 militant workers wearing red headbands were out to challenge the riot police in full combat gear, setting fire to 30 drums of waste oil and rolling them toward the police line.

Police whisked away 10 radical laborers from the sporadic violence for questioning.

Petrochemical Plant Workers Stage Strike

SK2604111389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Yochon, South Korea, April 26 (YONHAP)—Workers at Korea's major ethylene supplier here went on a partial strike Wednesday, disrupting deliveries to some 15,000 manufacturing firms that rely on petrochemicals.

The job action has partially crippled operations at Honam Ethylene Co., a subsidiary of the Daelim Industrial Co. that controls 70 percent of Korea's petrochemical market, and is expected to create a crisis in the plastic, textile, electronic and auto parts industries.

Worst hit will be 20 firms in Yochon, an industrial port 310 kilometers south of Seoul that is the site of the Honam factory.

Vice Trade and Industry Minister Im In-taek warned that "state power" might be used to ensure the crisis doesn't threaten the nation's economy.

Honam's workers are demanding a 33.5 percent wage increase and a self-supporting accounting system.

The company reported a profit of over 100 billion won (150 million U.S. dollars) last year, becoming the nation's most profitable business.

Honam was turning out 30,000 tons of ethylene, 15,000 tons of propylene, 6,600 tons of styrene monomer, 6,000 tons of benzene, 3,600 tons of toluene and 2,500 tons of xylene each month.

Hyundai Executive Jailed for Acts Against Unions

SK2504003689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Ulsan—Han Yu-tong, an executive of the strike-ridden Ulsan shipyard of Hyundai Heavy Industries, was sentenced to one year in jail for his involvement in assaults on former militant union leaders.

The Pusan branch of the Pusan District Court also handed down a one-year term to Yi Yun-sop, also known as James Yi.

Three other employees of the giant shipyard were given jail terms. Of them, Kim Nam-so, a former key member of the Hyundai Engine and Machinery Union, was jailed for one year and six months.

The court handed down suspended terms to 31 other Hyundai Heavy Industries' workers for their involvement in the assault.

Police Summon Hanyang Hospital Union Leaders
SK2604013289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Police yesterday called in nine union leaders at Hanyang University Hospital which has experienced a week-long sit-in protest by more than 300 unionized workers.

Union members at the private university hospital continued their refusal to work for the seventh consecutive day yesterday by taking individual monthly or annual leaves allotted them not to break labor laws.

The Tongbu Labor Office in Seoul also asked union leader Cha Su-yon, 30, to present herself today for questioning on the labor dispute at the general hospital.

This is the first time that the government authorities have called in union leaders for questioning.

Prosecutors have directed the Songdong Police Station to launch an official probe into the labor unrest as more workers have joined in the protest after failure to reach an agreement on wage hikes with management Sunday.

Prosecutors have warned that hospital unionists will face criminal charges for organizing illegal union activities. They accused Hanyang University Hospital union workers of staging a "quasi-legal" union activity.

"They have violated the Labor Standard Act which prohibits taking annual leave arbitrarily. They could face criminal charges," a prosecutor said.

The union leaders said they would reject any questioning, denouncing it as "suppression of union activities." They resolved to continue "dayoff-protests" until the hospital management accepts their demands.

Warning Against Dangers of Campus Situation
SK2504122289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
21 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "How Can They Talk About Establishing a Revolutionary Government?"]

[Text] We can never allow college campuses to become a base of left-leaning revolution. Furthermore, we can never allow violent revolutionary forces that openly declare armed struggle for establishing an interim revolutionary government.

The left-leaning revolutionary forces have so far goaded revolution by being based in their underground circles or by spreading printed materials. However, an armed uprising was openly declared at a rally held at a university in Seoul on 20 April, and this fact was unambiguously reported by television programs. This is something

which we have never seen before. Thus, the people who viewed the television programs were surprised and shocked beyond description.

All leading circles of this country, including the government authorities, officials of the ruling and opposition parties, and university authorities, should be held greatly responsible for having brought the situation to this state. Our leading circles have been careless and powerless in narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor—the enemy of a free democratic society and the hotbed of communist ideology, in curbing the anachronistic extreme-right and -left, and in adequately exposing the left-leaning ideology. At the same time, the selfish irresponsibility of those politicians and intellectuals who, without having any insight into the nature of pro-communist left-leaning forces, have continued to live their comfortable life on the soil where almost anyone is embellished simply as dissidents, should also be noted.

Last week, the president of a renowned university that is currently in recess drew the people's attention by saying that the character of the present student movement in the campus democratization struggle is based on the theory of mass democratic revolution and that its pending task is to turn the campuses into a revolutionary base. The problem is to distinguish whether the disputes at certain universities are merely campus disputes or if they are revolutionary movements disguised as campus disputes.

The left-leaning forces say that overthrowing the current system to establish a so-called "mass government" is the "second fatherland liberation war." They assert that South Korea is dominated by foreign forces and by those who depend on it—military fascists and monopolistic conglomerates—and that the present domestic situation is the confrontation between the neocolonial fascist force and the patriotic democratic force.

Accordingly, their strategy is to develop a struggle of all masses with workers, farmers, and other working masses as the center of the movement; with youths and students as the driving force of the struggle; and with conscientious teachers, literary men, religious people, journalists, and jurists as supporters. The objective of the struggle is to dismantle the suppressive structure of the "fascist power" and its systematic mechanism and, toward this end, to make the masses of all circles and classes repudiate the present system entirely through the struggle for their existence, the struggle for legal and systematic improvements, the struggle which is linked to the Fifth Republic and Kwangju, and the struggle for reunification.

The campus democratization struggle, which, as a part of such a diversified mass struggle, is designed to make the "fascist" regime powerless to eventually dismantle it, has already become not just a campus dispute. Its objective is to paralyze the campuses by finding and developing the ceaseless points of disputes after starting with such an issues as freezing tuition fees, for which is easy to earn support.

People do not try to distinguish such a campus struggle from mere campus disputes, but just continue to maintain their ambiguity between the two. This is precisely the problem of intellectuals in this country. Of course, if these are merely campus disputes, the responsibilities of campus authorities and foundations should be strictly disclosed, if there are any. McCarthyite reactionary acts of indiscriminately charging students with being pro-communists cannot be allowed either.

By correctly realizing the situation on the campuses as the procommunist forces' means of revolution, professors should come forward gallantly to defend their campuses from being turned into revolutionary bases. Good students should also correctly realize the situation and must no longer be exploited.

Leftist Teaching Worries Ruling Party

SK2504004889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling party yesterday expressed concern about the increasing number of junior and senior high school students who are reportedly being contaminated with leftist ideology.

Rep. Pak Hui-tae, party spokesman, deplored the fact that some irresponsible teachers are trying to orient young students to leftist thinking.

He noted that some teachers armed with leftist ideology are educating young students with distorted history, describing the U.S. forces, who liberated Korea from Japanese occupation shortly after World War II, as "occupational forces," while praising Soviet troops as "liberation forces."

Political Parties Discuss Chon's Testimony

Chon May Leave After Testifying

SK2504033889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 25 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan may be allowed to leave Korea in return for giving testimony on his misdeeds at the National Assembly, an informed ruling party source said Tuesday.

"If Chon testifies at the National Assembly as requested, he should be allowed to move to Seoul from Paektam Temple, where he is living in seclusion," said the source, who wished to remain anonymous.

"But if we fail to find a suitable place for him to live in Seoul, we may consider letting him travel abroad for a prolonged period," he said, acknowledging that Chon may have trouble returning to the house in western Seoul that he surrendered to the state last year.

A prolonged overseas trip would draw keen public attention because it implies exile, and the former president is already in rural exile with his wife to atone for his iron-fisted seven-year rule.

Chon has said he would never seek exile abroad even if he faced punishment.

He apologized to the people and surrendered all his wealth, some 20 billion won (about 30 million U.S. dollars), to the state before going to the remote Buddhist temple in a mountainous area near the east coast.

How to handle Chon and his administration's legacies is the thorniest issue his successor, President No Tae-u, has confronted since he was inaugurated in February 1988.

The government and the Democratic Justice Party are apparently undergoing a change of mind on the Chon issue, suddenly seeking ways to have Chon and his predecessor, ex-president Choe Kyu-ha, testify before the Assembly in a bid to put an early end to controversy over Fifth Republic irregularities.

Chon, an army strongman who seized power with military backing in 1980, is alleged to have been deeply involved in numerous financial scandals, abuses of power and human rights infringements during his authoritarian rule.

Opposition parties have strongly demanded that Chon and Choe testify but the ruling camp rejected the request, reasoning that even corrupt former presidents should be shown courtesy.

Close aides of Chon denied news reports that they consulted ruling circle officials on whether Chon should testify at the National Assembly. But they seem to leave room for compromise, saying that Chon's testimony may be considered if it contributes to political stability and if the ruling and opposition parties agree on the procedures and format of the testimony.

The ruling party source also admitted that the agreement should be reached through behind-the-scenes negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties on the testimony itself and on how to treat Chon after he testifies.

He hinted that the ruling circle wants the investigation into Chon to close with the testimony.

Leaders of the three opposition parties are to meet Wednesday to discuss joint steps to tackle pressing national issues, such as the Chon case.

Chon Said Ready To Testify

SK2604110189 Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—Former South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan is ready to testify before the National Assembly on misdeeds committed during his iron-fisted rule, a Chon associate said Wednesday after returning from Paektam-sa Buddhist temple where Chon and his wife are in exile.

"The ex-president's basic position is to cooperate if there is any way to contribute to ending the legislative activities probing the past and to help political stability," said Min Chong-ki, one of Chon's former secretaries.

Chon's appearance before the committees should be preceded by complete agreement among all political factions on specific ways and procedures to accept his testimony to prevent arguments after it, Min said.

"The testimony could worsen rather than help the situation if questions of a cover-up or perjury are raised afterward," he said.

Chon will make a final decision on whether to give testimony after seeing if the ruling and opposition camps can compromise, Min said, stressing that currently opinions are divided even among the opposition parties regarding the matter.

Touching on the possible return of Chon to Seoul, Min said, "the matter is beyond our decision since the political and social environment forced the ex-president to move to the temple."

Chon moved to the remote mountain retreat on the east coast to atone for the misdeeds of his seven and a half years of authoritarian rule after No became president.

The ruling and opposition camps are seeking a compromise to end the parliamentary investigations since they are undermining No's leadership and causing criticism of politicians as a whole.

The opposition has demanded Chon's personal appearance at the hearings as one of the conditions to ending them while the ruling camp is known to be requesting a guarantee of Chon's safety.

Chon's testimony would cover the military suppression of the Kwangju civil uprising, which occurred in the course of Chon's consolidation of power and left nearly 200 dead by official count, and his abuses of power.

Meanwhile, the money Chon gave back to the nation just before retiring to the temple last November was deposited in the national treasury Wednesday.

The Finance Ministry announced that the some 14.1 billion won (about 21.2 million U.S. dollars), including interest, will be incorporated into other revenue.

Chon also surrendered a house in Seoul, a condominium and golf club memberships worth billions, but the disposal of those assets has yet to be decided.

Parties Negotiate Over Testimony

SK2604015889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling and opposition camps have resumed behind-the-scenes negotiations over former president Chon Tu-hwan's Assembly testimony on his role in the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising and abuse of power during his rule.

But, signs are that parties concerned still have some obstacles to clear away before the disgraced former president's testimony materializes.

The opposition camp argues that Chon's testimony is a key to the settlement of the evil legacies of the Fifth Republic.

The governing Democratic Justice Party [DJP], which seeks to throw off the political burden left by the Chon Tu-hwan regime, has had close contacts with aides to Chon, now living in a remote Buddhist temple, on the one hand, and with the opposition on the other, over his testimony.

Chon and the government party demand that the opposition promise not to take issue with the liquidation of evil vestiges of the past authoritarian regime in return for one session of testimony.

They also demand that Chon's testimony proceed behind closed doors and it be telecast late. If any agreement is made about the matter, Chon will not appear before some time late next month at the earliest because time is required for Chon to prepare.

Chon's aides, in particular, assert that the former head of state be allowed to leave the Paektam-sa temple for another domestic residence or abroad. Chon has been in domestic exile in the Buddhist temple at Mt. Sorak since Nov. 23 last year.

The opposition, for its part, still does not show explicit signs of relaxing their tough position, though it is also seeking early settlement of the Chon Tu-hwan problem.

Asked about the possibility of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] changing its position on the treatment of Chon Tu-hwan and other Fifth Republic key figures, PPD floor leader Kim Won-ki said, "nothing has changed in our party position from the agreements reached by the three opposition leaders in a meeting last month with regard to the matter."

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, who has played a mediatory role concerning Chon's testimony, said, "After his testimony, former president Chon should be allowed to put an end to his life in seclusion. But there are still differences over the form of his testimony and the timing."

If a breakthrough can be made over the matter, it will be in the meeting of the three Kims, including Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party, today.

Notable is the fact that the three Kims just demanded Chon's testimony at the Assembly, in their earlier joint statement, without clarifying whether his testimony should be made public through a live telecast.

Opposition Parties Reform 'Fragile' Alliance

Discuss Summit Agenda

SK2504015689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Open Testimony"]

[Text] Top policy makers of the three opposition parties put final touches to the agenda for the opposition summit tomorrow in a night meeting at a downtown hotel yesterday.

Rep. Hwang Pyong-tae of the No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], who arranged the meeting, said their talks centered on how to complete the months-long parliamentary probe into the misdeeds of the previous administration led by the disgraced Chon Tu-hwan.

As to the crucial testimony by former presidents Chon and his short-lived predecessor Choe Kyu-ha before the National Assembly, Hwang said they reconfirmed that it should be made in an open parliamentary hearing.

But Hwang said they have not decided if the hearing should be open to the public and telecast live, implying some room for negotiation with the ruling party.

The RDP top policy maker also said they have arranged for the opposition leaders to issue a joint statement on the outstanding national issues after their talks tomorrow.

"We'll see to it that the summit will be an occasion to provide a remedy for the outstanding national problems marked by deepening labor strikes and spreading of leftist ideologies among students," Hwang said.

Party Leaders Issue Statement

SK2604110589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1010 GMT
26 Apr 89

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea's opposition leaders, reviving the controversy over President No Tae-u's election pledge to undergo a midterm test, demanded Wednesday that he call a vote of confidence.

Meeting for the first time since their fragile alliance collapsed in discord over No's indefinite postponement of the appraisal in early March, the three opposition leaders urged No to disclose a date and method for the appraisal.

A joint statement issued after their meeting at the National Assembly said that No should conduct the midterm appraisal as a vote of confidence after clearing up the wrongdoings of his predecessor, Chon Tu-hwan, and completing democratic reforms.

Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, the presidents of the three opposition parties, which hold a combined majority in the single-house National Assembly, proposed a meeting with No to end political unrest.

The three Kims, beaten by No in the first free presidential election in 16 years in 1987, said the political unrest was a result of No's failure to establish the legitimacy and morality of his government.

The nation is experiencing the "pains of transition from dictatorship to a democratic government" because the government and the ruling party have failed to handle properly "violent revolutionary leftists and the anti-democratic old guard, both of which are threats to parliamentary democracy," they said.

"Without liquidating the wrongdoings of the previous government and without democratic reforms, we cannot achieve political stability," they said in the statement.

The opposition leaders called for former President Chon and his predecessor, Choe Kyu-ha, to testify before the National Assembly and demanded action against Chon lieutenants responsible for wrongdoings such as the bloody military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

In a rare show of willingness to share responsibility with the government, the three Kims said their alliance has contributed to political unrest.

They made efforts to disassociate themselves from radical groups, including militant students and labor activists, by urging workers to abandon plans for a general strike and telling students to restrain their activities on campus and cease street demonstrations.

And whilst warning that leftists are attempting to overthrow democracy through violent revolution, they censured what they called the anti-democratic old guard for oppressing democratic figures under the pretext of defending democracy.

They made it clear that they believe the political struggle of dissidents should be carried out within the framework of parliamentary democracy.

"We oppose labor disputes resulting in physical involvement of the police and degenerating into political struggles involving third parties," they said. "We strongly urge government, management and labor to refrain from violence."

They also denounced government policies toward North Korea and other communist countries as indiscrete and said the absence of a policy to deal with economic difficulties has fueled unrest.

The three Kims said the government should take the blame for the split of national consensus and the political tension caused by the lack of principles and balance in its policies of rapprochement with North Korea.

"We warn the government against moves to restrain inter-Korean exchanges and crack down on democratic figures calling for reunification," they said.

The opposition leaders also denounced "diplomacy behind closed doors" in dealing with communist countries and called for future efforts to be made through normal diplomatic channels.

The opposition parties will ask the National Assembly to pass a bill defining the procedures for inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges in the special session to be held in May, they said.

In addition, the opposition leaders agreed to join forces to resist U.S. trade pressure, and to send a delegation to Washington.

"The recent U.S. trade pressure is an excessively rash example of arm-twisting. In particular, pressure to open our market to agricultural imports could push our already tottering rural economy toward a major breakdown," they said.

Chongwadae, the presidential office, immediately accepted the proposal for a meeting between No and the three Kims.

"It is the primary position of President No that he can meet with the three opposition leaders whenever necessary. I think it was a proper proposal in light of the seriousness of the present situation," a presidential aide said.

The aide said the meeting is likely to be held in early May.

The ruling party also responded affirmatively to the joint statement, particularly the parts about labor disputes, campus unrest, violent leftists and trade friction.

"We evaluate affirmatively the views of opposition leaders who share our viewpoints," ruling party spokesman Pak Hui-tae said.

"However, it is wrong under the present political structure, in which the opposition controls the parliament, that all the responsibilities are on the side of the government and the ruling party," Pak added.

Editorial Discusses Cooperation

SK2504132989 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
23 Apr 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Suppression of the Labor Movement and What the 'Cooperation System of Opposition Parties' Should Do"]

[Text] It is fortunate that the "cooperation system among the three opposition parties" has recently begun to "operate" again. However, what is more important is not the cooperation system itself, but what the opposition parties are trying to do through "cooperation." In other words, it is more important for the opposition parties to correctly understand what the most-pending issues are being demanded of them in this current stage.

The fact that the government suppression of off-stage democratic forces is aimed ultimately at the labor movement can be immediately revealed just by looking through the newspapers every day. Moreover, it is being reported that because of rumors of a general strike in May, the government and the ruling party are planning to carry out a large-scale cleanup operation of labor movement organizations before and after 1 May and that the National Assembly will meet around 10 May once the shake-up of these organizations is finished.

Then, the opposition parties given task is self-evident, that is, all strength must be concentrated to put the brakes on the government's maneuvers to carry out an all-out suppression of labor movements. This is an issue on the level of safeguarding the people's basic rights, which comes before political convictions or the so-called issue of "color". Moreover, who are the figures the government is arresting, caught in a trap of so-called "leftism, procommunism, and suppression"? Are they not the people who made today's "strong opposition parties" possible by fighting shoulder to shoulder with them less than 2 years ago during the June struggle?

This notwithstanding, what are the opposition parties doing? They have agreed not to call the National Assembly into session before 1 May, when clean-up operations are likely to be conducted, but have postponed the "convocation of a National Assembly session," their mightiest weapon, to 8 May. Even though they say that this schedule was set due to affairs within themselves,

the government can free itself from the check of the National Assembly at the "crucial" moment. This is noteworthy, along with the fact that the opposition parties have paid little attention to handling the evil labor law.

Moreover, it is only necessary to point out the viewpoint that for Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, to demand "self-restraint during the strike in May" at this time, regardless of his real intention, is giving "courage" to the "extreme right" forces that can further instigate the government's suppression of the laborers. Furthermore, since meeting with President Kim's demand for "self-restraint on violence," we have discovered that there is an important mistake in the "recognition of the truth" itself which goes beyond his outlook on the labor movement and the issue of the outlook on the state of affairs. President Kim and other guidance divisions of the opposition parties should correctly recognize that the thorough distortion of the truth, like charging laborers who are fighting against the violence of "company-saving corps" with being "hooligans" makes the people even more insecure.

We have warned that if the democratic force outside the fence collapses, next in line will be the opposition parties themselves. If "cooperation" by the opposition parties is only to guarantee the maintenance of the four-party system to "pat" the "extreme right," in this process the labor movement inevitably will be chosen as the "sacrificial offering." Therefore, we want to ask if the opposition parties know that they themselves are participating in "the great unity of the conservatives."

Kim Chong-pil Calls for Unity

SK2504010089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Apr 89 p 2

[From the Out and About column: "Call for Alliance"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil yesterday said that opposition parties should refrain from slandering each other to create a favorable climate for a three-party alliance.

Chairing a party caucus, Kim, president of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, observed that the ruling camp is feared to take a hardline policy against the opposition camp during the extra sitting of the National Assembly likely to open May 9 for a 20-day sitting.

"The three opposition parties through effective teamwork to check the ruling camp should cooperate with the ruling party to stabilize domestic politics to dispel the growing uneasiness of the people."

Paper Urges Unity

SK2504120589 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
21 Apr 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Parties Are Urged To Take Supra-partisan Measures To Cope With the Crisis—They Are Also Called on To Come Up With a Principle and Vision on the Basis of a Resolution of Parliamentary Politics"]

[Text] We define the divisive, disorderly, and chaotic situation that is unraveling in our society as a crisis of national proportion.

In the twisted shape of North-South relations symbolized by the so-called "Rev Mun case" we see a symptom of political and ideological impasse. With the month of "May" just around the corner, labor disputes are having catastrophic effects on production, exports, prices, growth, and welfare as a whole. The violence being employed by extremist student activists on some campuses, which began to erupt in April and seems likely to continue in May and June, leads us to believe that we are in the midst of what approaches a social and ideological crisis.

That is not all. Moving behind the mask of freedom, some people began to advocate Kim Il-song's dictatorial ideology and assertions, while some try to beautify lawlessness and violence with slogans of democracy. How irresponsible are the people who stand aside while such a situation is developing! Even though they feel disgusted and repugnant about it, they do not lift a finger to do something about it.

What is more disappointing and deplorable is that nobody has ever tried to come up with some effective measures to cope with such a widespread crisis affecting virtually every sector of our society, although it has continued for some time. Although the current crisis is not accidental or unexpected, those who are active in parliamentary politics have done nothing to keep the crisis from reaching its present state. They should be called to account.

President No Tae-u and his government should take full responsibility for what has happened. From the day it was inaugurated, the Sixth Republic was pregnant with the seed of today's development. The settlement of the Kwangju incident and the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's irregularities were assumed as a precondition for a brighter Sixth Republic. Was it not national consensus at that time?

So, the people called on the No regime to give priority to liquidating the "dark Fifth Republic," and it was already clear that people would raise their voices calling on the No regime to step down if the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's irregularities turns out to be a far cry.

This notwithstanding, the government and the governing party have not been enthusiastic about it. Let us ask: Do they know what their responsibility and mission are? It

must be admitted, however, that today's crisis is not entirely due to the government's and governing party's poor handling of the Fifth Republic's irregularities. Still, is it not clear that their poor handling has nonetheless encouraged the off-stage forces, namely the dissident forces, to create today's chaotic situation?

At the same time, the three opposition parties, the PPD and the RDP in particular, cannot escape the criticism that they, too, have greatly contributed to the creation of the current crisis with their attitude of seeking temporary popularity. We still remember that, in the beginning, the opposition parties were bent on using the dissident forces and seemed to be competing with each other to smile encouragement at the dissident forces. Later, they appeared to turn their backs on the dissident forces, or at least ignore them, after witnessing the latter's excess. It is our belief that the opposition parties' evasive attitude as such has ultimately helped the situation to deteriorate.

In this context, PPD President Kim Tae-chung made clear his resolute attitude toward the leftward drifting forces and the violence they employ in a press conference held on 20 April. We highly appreciate his remarks. He clearly stated that under no circumstances should violence be tolerated.

President Kim should have said this long before. Of course, RDP President Kim Yong-sam and President of the New Democratic Republican Party Kim Chong-pil had earlier said something to the same effect.

Now is the time for the ruling and opposition parties to come up with new principles and basic lines for the settlement of the issues concerning reunification, labor disputes, campus unrest, and liquidation of the Fifth Republic's irregularities out of a determination to defend the system and the nation. If those involved in parliamentary politics again miss the opportunity to get one step ahead of the situation, they will face only destruction.

RDP Resumes Offensive Against Ruling Party
SK2604025289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Offensive Stance"]

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] seems to have redressed its offensive stance against the ruling camp after a temporary break in the wake of the recent election scandal in Tonghae city.

Denouncing the government's economic policy as a failure as well as its lack of will to liquidate the Fifth Republic irregularities, Kim Yong-sam said that ex-Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha should testify in person before the National Assembly, ruling out any possibility of compromise on that particular issue.

Hwang Myong-su, vice president of the RDP, also joined in denouncing the government's alleged miscarriage of economic policies.

"How on earth could the price of a flat skyrocket as high as 10 million won per pyong?" That single policy failure is enough to press for President No Tae-u to step down, he said.

PPD Criticizes Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun
SK2504005689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Apr 89 p 2

[From the Out and About column: "Discontent With Premier"]

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday branded Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun as lacking ability to assist president No Tae-u properly and speaking for the interests of the ultrarightists in the ruling camp.

At the party caucus meeting, Choe Yong-kun, vice president of the PPD, said that Prime Minister Kang and his two portfolios—ministers of labor and health and social affairs—should be cautioned at the forthcoming three-Kims meeting for their failure to cope properly with labor disputes and other issues directly concerned with the daily livelihood of the people.

Choe also expressed regret over the (Reunification Democratic Party's) move to blame both rightists and leftists for political instability.

"The reason why the political instability continues is the government's unwillingness to push for democratization, and because conservative ultrarightists want to protect their vested interests," Choe maintained.

RDP Official Seeks Democracy in Party Affairs
SK2504020489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] A senior official of the No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday said he would seek to put democracy to work in the operation of party affairs.

Vice president Kang In-sop, who leads the RDP reform committee, said he would study ways to have key party posts filled through open competition, ending the practice of appointments by the party president.

Kang said the devastating bribery scandal in the April 14 re-election in Tonghae city gave momentum for the party to revamp overall party management including the process of policy making.

Party spokesman Yi In-che, revealing contents of recent talks with party leader Kim Yong-sam on the matter, said Kim responded "affirmatively" to his suggestion that the party floor leader be selected through free-for-all competition.

Yi quoted Kim as saying, "It might be possible for the party president to endorse winners of such contests."

The party leader was quoted as saying, however, that the plan is far from realistic now because the party regulations do now allow open competition for key party posts such as the floor general and chief policy maker.

When asked if the RDP was willing to use open contests to select candidates in the expected local council elections, Kang dismissed it, saying it is not the "right time."

"If we do that right now, there will be someone else out there ready to exploit our good efforts to their own political gains," Kang said, referring to the notorious "Yongpari incident" a few years ago.

The gang leader passing by the name Yongpari then mobilized his underlings to obstruct the organization of local chapters of the now-defunct New Korea Democratic Party nationwide.

DJP Officials Disagree on Current Situation

SK2604025089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Conflicting Views"]

[Text] Key ruling party postholders seem to have conflicting opinions about the current domestic political and social situation.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, party secretary-general, yesterday maintained that the ongoing labor-management disputes are nothing more than by-products stemmed from democratic reforms clearly showing optimistic views on the current political and social situation.

"In order to materialize democratization, we have to pay a great price," Yi argued.

Yi's optimism was immediately countered by Chae Mun-sik, former speaker of the National Assembly and party advisor, who insisted that the current situation should be interpreted as a crisis.

"A complaisant attitude over the current situation as simply a by-product of democratization is almost certain to lead to the downfall of the nation," Chae said.

Revised Law Guarantees Right of Assembly

SK2604012289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Citizens fed up with exploding tear gas shells and burning petrol bombs are ardently hoping that the revised law on assembly and demonstration which is to go into effect Friday will help bring about orderly, democratic and peaceful demonstrations.

Recently enacted at the National Assembly, the revised law guarantees relatively broad freedoms for assembly and demonstration.

Rep. Kim Kwang-il, a member of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, who presided over the amendment of the law, opined what's left for the people is to help the culture of new orderly and peaceful demonstration take root in society.

The lawmaker added that the revised law expands and safeguards the rights and freedoms of citizens to express their opinions by way of democratic and peaceful means.

Sociologists joined together in pointing out that law-enforcement authorities and people, especially, radical students, labor activists and outspoken dissidents, should respect the law so that a new assembly and demonstration culture may take deep root in this transitional period toward democratization.

"Our people have had enough of violent and destructive demonstrations, clashes between police and demonstrators, firebombs and tear gas canisters, and now is the time for students, laborers and police to honor the law," said the sociologists.

They also pointed out that violence on the streets and at industrial plants have caused much trouble to the people and the nation as well.

Flying stones, tear gas canisters and Molotov cocktails, they added, are the cause of many innocent citizens suffering eye or head injuries.

Statistics available at the Seoul Metropolitan Police showed about 500 disorderly and violent rallies and demonstrations occurred this year alone, most of them unauthorized and therefore, illegal.

The revised law makes it possible for the people to even stage anti-government demonstrations as long as public order and security are protected.

Government authorities concerned are also obligated to allow assemblies and demonstrations on downtown streets at night when men aged 18 or older are posted to keep order at the site.

A ranking police officer made a pessimistic prediction that for all the revised laws, radical and violent rallies and demonstrations will never disappear for the time being because the top objectives of radical students, militant labor activists and outspoken dissident lies, among other things, in overthrowing the current government.

Opinion Poll Conducted on Lawmakers Performance
SK2604100089 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
23 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] It has been disclosed that the voters' evaluations of the performance of the 13th National Assembly over the past year are negative.

According to the results of an opinion poll of 1,500 men and women over the age of 20 across the nation that CHOSON ILBO and Korea Gallup jointly conducted for 3 days from 7 to 9 April, on the eve of the first anniversary of the 26 April general elections, on the question "Do you think the National Assembly has been properly playing its role?" Of the respondents, 26.4 percent said "yes" and 50.7 percent "no." Thus, the number of those who said "no" was far greater. Of the respondents, 11.9 percent said "so so" and 11 percent showed they were suspending judgment by saying they didn't know.

"Pursuit of interests of one's own party" was noted as the greatest (21.2 percent) reason for "no" answers. Among other reasons, "Fifth Republic irregularities unsettled" (11.2 percent), "feud among parties" (9.4 percent), and "political and social instability" (8.2 percent) were mainly noted. Meanwhile, those who said "yes" noted the "National Assembly hearing sessions" as the greatest reason (33.4 percent). Others mainly noted "effort exerted for settling Fifth Republic misdeeds" (22.3 percent), and "effort for democratization" (7.7 percent). Through the opinion poll, it has also been disclosed that the voters give "below standard" evaluations for the National Assemblymen's talents, integrity, and capabilities.

On "points that can be awarded regarding the lawmakers' fulfillment of their pledges, with 10 as the highest," the average was 3.39, far lower than the 5 point midpoint. This shows that the people are deeply distrustful of the honesty and responsibility of lawmakers as public figures.

On their "cleanness" and "sincerity," points given were respectively 3.85 and 4.3, showing very negative evaluations below standard, as was the case in evaluating their honesty. In particular, the 3.85 points given for their "cleanness" are construed as the people's deep distrust of the National Assemblymen's integrity.

Delay Likely in Election of Mayors, Governors
SK2504014489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] The direct election of special city mayors and provincial governors is likely to be delayed one year or more as the government party is reviewing its earlier plan to conduct the popular vote this year.

President No Tae-u and Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, agreed in exclusive talks last month that a direct, popular vote may be used for the election of one or two heads of the higher local administration unit's when local self-rule is reintroduced after 28 years of absence this year.

However, government party secretary general Yi Chong-chan told reporters yesterday that direct, popular vote is likely to have some ill-effects such as regional antagonism.

The Democratic Justice Party secretary general said, "The plan to introduce the direct, popular vote in the election of special city mayors and provincial governors should be shelved until one year or more after the local councils have been formed in the higher administration units, in order to prevent conflicts between local administrations and local councils."

Another officer said that the government party is considering banning members of political parties from running for local councils in a desperate effort to prevent some opposition parties from taking control of local assemblies in their regional powerhouses.

Deputy Premier Says Economy at Turning Point
SK2604085389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Seoul, April 26 (YONHAP)—South Korea, its once-vibrant economy deteriorating more rapidly than expected, will be hard put to attain this year's government mark of 8 percent economic growth, Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun said Wednesday.

Cho, who is also economic planning minister, said the economy is at a turning point, with the focus shifting from exports to domestic demand.

In a lecture, sponsored by an alumni association of Yonsei University's Graduate School of Public Administration, Cho said the economic slump is due mainly to strikes but also to real estate speculation, price hikes, trade friction with the United States and problems facing the farming community.

Labor struggles are the most serious factor, he said, and if they can be smoothly settled, the country can overcome its economic slowdown despite various structural difficulties.

The main cause of disputes is a lack of trust between labor, which too often relies on violence, and management, which is inclined to appeal to authorities for settling the disputes, he said.

Apartment prices are soaring because of a lack of confidence in the future and, in a vicious cycle, the sky-high prices create social uneasiness that further pushes up prices, Cho said.

He said efforts to shift emphasis away from unearned income to more productive activities are urgently needed.

Current Account Surplus Down From Last Year
SK2504031489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT
25 Apr 89

[By Kim Un-chu]

[Text] Seoul, April 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea's current account surplus, down to half of last year's level in the first quarter, is likely to fall short of the goal of 9.5 billion U.S. dollars set by the government for this year, the Bank of Korea forecast Tuesday.

Central bank data shows a surplus of 1.301 billion dollars for the first three months—517.9 million dollars in January, 360.2 million dollars in February and 422.5 million dollars in March.

The January-March surplus is 44.8 percent of 2.903 billion dollar surplus in the same months of 1988, while the March figure was 62 percent lower than the 1.114 billion dollars of 1988.

The shrinking surplus is mainly attributable to the export slump, a bank spokesman said.

The first quarter trade surplus was 1.048 billion dollars, only 46.4 percent of the 2.258 billion dollars a year earlier. exports grew a disappointing 8.1 percent to 14.006 billion dollars due to labor disputes and the strong won, falling far below the 38.3 percent growth of a year earlier, while imports jumped 21.1 percent to 12.958 billion dollars on expanding domestic demand.

It is the first time exports have turned in a single-digit growth rate since the last quarter of 1986, when the rate was 5 percent.

Last month, the trade surplus fell 57.3 percent to 339.30 million dollars over a year earlier. Exports continued sluggish—in February their growth rate reached 4 percent—rising 9.8 percent to 5.254 billion dollars, while imports expanded 23.2 percent to 4.915 billion dollars. Imports for re-export increased 9.7 percent, while those for domestic use rose 38.8 percent. In particular, imports of consumer durables soared 43.6 percent.

Korea's trade surplus with the United States amounted to 1.202 billion dollars during the first quarter on a customs clearance basis, down 34.3 percent from the corresponding period of last year, while the trade deficit with Japan, which has dropped since August 1987, rose 25 million dollars to 364 million dollars in March on a year-to-year basis, following a 54 million dollar increase in February.

Analysts expect the falling economic trend to continue for some time despite a recovery in production and exports in the second quarter, reflecting the lower trade surplus, rising U.S. trade pressures and political uncertainty at home.

Meanwhile, the invisible trade surplus shrank to 114.9 million dollars from 163.1 million dollars a year earlier—due to rising expenditures on travel since restrictions on overseas trips were lifted in January—despite a cut in foreign debt and an improvement of investment income.

The transfer surplus was slashed to 138.1 million dollars from 481.5 million dollars because of brisk remittances and central bank foreign exchange holdings swelled to 14.122 billion dollars in March, up from 13.494 billion dollars in February.

If private holdings are counted, foreign exchange holdings reached 20.7 billion dollars, surpassing the 20-billion dollar level for the first time, according to the bank.

*** Farm, Fishing Population Continues To Decline**

*** Decline for 1988**

41070106 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
9 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] The farm population decreased by 340,000 in 1986, 410,000 in 1987 and 500,000 in 1988, and this tendency accelerates the reduction of farming and fishing households and their members. Consequently, the ratio of farming population to the population as a whole dropped to 17 percent from 20 percent in 1985. This resulted in a reduced ratio of men to women and an increase of the elderly in the farming and fishing population.

According to a sample survey of about 200,000 farm households and 25,000 fishing households throughout the country, conducted by the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry on 8 March, the total number of farming households has been reduced by 2.4 percent (45,000 households) from 1.871 million in 1987, to 1.826 million in 1988, which was higher than the average reduction ratio of 1.3 percent over the last 5 years (1983-87).

The reduction of the farming population by 6.4 percent (4,999 million persons) from 7.771 million in 1987 to 7.272 million last year showed a more rapid rate of decline than the 4.2 percent average reduction rate over the last 5 years, and the number of persons engaged in farming in each household was reduced to 3.98 persons

from 4.15 in 1987. Consequently, the proportion of the farming population to the entire population was reduced to 17.3 percent in 1988, gradually declining from 18.4 percent in 1987, 19.3 percent in 1986, and 20.1 percent in 1985.

The Agriculture & Fisheries Ministry analyzed that the accelerated declining tendency of the farming population resulted from members of farming households moving more and more to the cities for employment, education, marriage, and changing from farming to other jobs.

Among the farming household population, the males were reduced to 3.56 million and females to 3.712 million in 1988, which amounts to a 7.1 percent (274,000 persons) reduction in males and a 5.7 percent (224,000 persons) reduction in females compared to 1987. This showed that the male population is declining faster than that of females.

The proportion of the farm population over the age of 50 increased 2.3 percent, from 30.6 percent in 1987 to 32.9 percent in 1988, indicating the aging of the farming village population.

The trend toward an older population and the decline of the total population of fishing villages is becoming more severe. Last year, the total number of fishing households was reduced by 2.2 percent (3,100 households) from 141,200 in 1987 to 138,100, which was higher than the average reduction rate of 0.7 percent over the last 5 years, and the fishing village population declined by 5.2 percent (33,200) from 634,800 in 1987 to 601,600, which was a more rapid reduction rate than the average rate of 3.4 percent over the last 5 years. Consequently, the proportion of fishing households to the entire population has gradually been reduced to 1.4 percent in 1988 from 1.7 percent in 1985. Out of fishing households, the male population was reduced by 5.4 percent (17,100 persons) to 300,600 and the females by 5.1 percent (16,100 persons) to 301,000 compared to the previous year, indicating that the rate of decline in the male population was higher (just as in the case of farmers). The proportion of people over 50 years old increased 1.4 percent from 21.9 percent in 1987 to 23.3 percent in 1988, continuing the trend toward an older population.

On the other hand, farmland was reduced by 0.3 percent, which amounts to 5,500 hectares (rice fields increased by 0.5 percent, other fields decreased 1.5 percent), from 2,143,400 hectares (1,351,600 hectares of rice fields; 780,100 hectares of other crops) in 1987 to a total of 2,137,900 in 1988 (including 1,357,800 hectares of rice, and 780,100 hectares of other crops).

Moreover, the increase of employment opportunities in the nearby cities, the construction of agricultural industry complexes, and the increased availability of other jobs in farming and fishing villages increased the rate of people changing their primary employment while farming or fishing on the side. Out of farm households the

number relying exclusively on farming was reduced by 3.2 percent (47,000 households) in 1988 to 77.6 percent of the total (1.417 million households), while those combining farming with other kinds of work increased by 0.5 percent (2,000 households) to 22.4 percent of the total (409,000 households) as compared with 21.7 percent (407,000 households) in 1987. Out of fishing households, those relying solely on fishing were 19.3 percent (26,700 households) while those combining fishing and other work were 80.8 percent (111,400 households), which was an increase of 0.1 percent from 80.7 percent in 1987.

*** Editorial Demands Solution**

41070106 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
9 Mar 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Farms With No Farmers, Fishing Villages With No Fishermen; How long Are They Going To Continue This Ruthless Policy?"]

[Text] In the process of economic development, relative population declines in "early industries" such as the agricultural and fishery industries are, in a certain sense, a natural tendency. At least, such a tendency is inevitable in a capitalist economy. Overpopulation in farming villages works to lower agricultural productivity and this low agricultural productivity causes poverty in the farming villages. For this reason the process of sending farmers to the cities, taking them away from farming as soon as possible, is understood as "modernization." The origin of this idea, of course, is based on the assumption that the city provides enough jobs for the manpower leaving the farming village, and at the same time anticipates agricultural modernization by reducing overpopulation in the farming village.

According to the results of a sample survey by the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry announced on 8 March, 499,000 farmers left the farms and 33,000 fishermen left the fishing villages last year. These statistics amount to 6.4 percent of the entire farm population and 5.2 percent of the fishermen, and indicate the astonishing fact that nearly every year, the population in the farming and fishing villages in our country is reduced, bit by bit. This is not the normal procedure in the process of economic development. These people end up in cities where they become the "consumers" for a rampantly growing consumption culture and pleasure industry, rather than being provided with productive jobs. Even when productive jobs are available, it is common for them to work extremely hard for a paltry wage which makes it difficult to make ends meet. They leave behind

a serious situation in the farming villages since those workers who leave are usually the most productive members of the community, and not the average worker. Therefore, the natural result of a continuation of this aging trend in the farming population will be an over-50 population exceeding 23 percent. In spite of the pathetic appeals from the bachelors in the farming villages who are unable to marry due to a shortage of marriageable-age females, there are more females in the farm population than males.

If this tendency continues as it has, in 15 years there will not be a single farmer left in the farming villages in our country, and there will not be a single fisherman left in our country in 18 years. How long are they going to continually insist on these, narrow-minded ruthless agriculture and fishery policies, repeating "the nonsense," that a rate of 17.3 percent farmers and 1.4 percent fishermen among the entire population is still higher than that in advanced countries?

Burma

Khin Nyunt Views Reopening of Schools

BK2504042989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and Dr Pe Thein, minister of education, met with education officials from the states and divisions and spoke on education matters at a meeting held today at 0930 in the conference hall of the Office of Basic Education and Student Affairs at Rangoon's Kyaikkasan Grounds.

Speaking at the meeting, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt explained the closure of schools following the disturbances in the country and called on the township, state, and divisional universities, colleges, and departmental authorities to decide on when to reopen classes and which classes to reopen. He said that the government will not decide on which date to reopen classes, and added that the schools have been closed for over 10 months and that the students, parents, and also the state suffer from the closure of schools. Khin Nyunt said that the government has no intention of keeping the schools closed for a long time. He said that the government is not the only sector responsible for reopening the schools and that cooperation among the three parties—teachers, parents, and students—is necessary for success.

Looking back, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said that a demonstration occurred at the Rangoon Institute of Technology last March and that a movement began at Rangoon University in June. Although at the beginning the students made demands on matters related to themselves, they later changed their demands as they gradually came under the influence of elements at home and abroad. Former politicians and their organizations used the students to create disturbances. When the disturbances deteriorated into anarchy the Defense Forces had to assume control of the state's responsibilities on 18 September. Rumors spread that the Defense Forces killed the students. The Defense Forces took action to control and contain, for the most part, the destructive elements, who were in the majority; there were only a few students. The politicians fabricated rumors about the deaths of students on the Inya Lake Bund. Such rumors were spread to create disturbances. There were absolutely no student deaths on the Inya Lake Bund.

After the 18 September coup by the Defense Forces, some students fled to a neighboring country due to instigations by some politicians. To prevent untoward developments befalling students, the government coordinated with the neighboring country to make arrangements enabling the students to return. The government wanted to keep the 27 reception centers open for the returning students. Some students returned officially while others returned unofficially. Those students who had returned unofficially were to report to the law and

order restoration councils and education departments concerned. Only then would the government recognize them as officially returned students.

Regarding the final of the four major tasks laid down by the government—holding democratic multiparty general elections—the elections will definitely be held. This is not the time for political parties to be making antigovernment speeches. Neither the Defense Forces nor the government will contest during the elections. We categorically stated every time we met with both the local and foreign press that we would act as a referee to ensure free and fair elections. However, some skeptical political parties are criticizing the government and the Defense Forces. The government, however, will continue to carry out the tasks unwaveringly for the benefit of the people despite these criticisms.

Presently, as the government carries out reforms in the political, economic, and administrative systems, there are bound to be hitches and problems in some areas, but we shall persevere in carrying out our tasks by working with the people. We are currently practicing an open-door economic policy and efforts are being made to lay a firm economic foundation for the government which will come into power in the future. Antigovernment actions would delay success.

Currently, authorities concerned at different levels are working toward reopening the schools. It will be necessary to make preparations for school furniture, texts, and instruction materials for the teachers to reopen schools.

Since education officers are public servants, it is necessary for them to carry out their state duty. Action will be taken according to regulations against public servants who are involved in party politics. Conversely, they will be rewarded if they carry out their duties well. The government has increased the pay of public servants to ease their cost of living problems and to enable them to work to the best of their ability. Therefore, public servants are urged to carry out their duties well.

During the last Thingyan water festival, the government made arrangements for the celebration of the festival and the people celebrated happily in a traditional Burmese fashion. However, one political party used the Thingyan festival and tried to create disturbances through antigovernment and antimilitary chants. Such action is a wrong organizational work. The government will have to take action against any person found violating government decrees, announcements, and regulations; and action is being taken against some.

At the time that the government is making arrangements to reopen schools, it is learned that a political party is trying to undermine the government's work. We learned that a political party held a meeting during which a party

leader told students that schools would reopen on 5 or 6 June. The students were told to oppose the teaching of prescribed text books, create disturbances, and stage a strike during July.

The government could take action against this political party according to law. However, the government, which has been practicing restraint in all matters, is watching events closely. If the situation gets out of hand, action will be taken according to law. If the political parties genuinely want education for the students and youths, they should cooperate on the matter of reopening schools.

The people desire the reopening of schools and the government is making arrangements to reopen schools as soon as possible. The undertaking would be successful with the cooperation of the teachers, parents, and students. [passage omitted]

Correspondent Interviews Aung San Suu Kyi
BK2404151789 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1400 GMT 24 Apr 89

[From the "Current World Affairs" program—Interview with National League for Democracy General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi's by BBC correspondent Maung Maung Hein—recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Maung Maung Hein] Hello, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, this is Maung Maung Hein of BBC. We have a few questions for you. We understand that you will be going to Kachin State on a 3-week trip beginning tomorrow. Can you please tell us the purpose of this trip?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] It is an organizational trip that was planned some time ago. We have been visiting the various states as much as possible. Currently, our Chairman U Tin U has been to Rakhine and Chin States, while I have been to Kayah, Shan, and Mon States. The plan now is to visit the Kachin State.

[Maung Maung Hein] Does that mean that you will be opening new offices of the National League for Democracy there?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] We already have offices there.

[Maung Maung Hein] I see. Is it then to conduct an election campaign?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] No. Our organizational trips are not for election campaigning but to gain support for our democratic movement.

[Maung Maung Hein] I see. We understand that people turn out in force to welcome you wherever you go. Don't you think that is violating the existing law that prohibits the gathering of more than five people?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] From what we understand, this law—Law No 2/88—is apparently being applied according to whim. They have stated that the law shall not apply when people gather peacefully; this has been stated in connection with Armed Forces Day and the Thingyan water festival. But, when our organization brings people together, they take action under the same law—No 2/88. As far as we are concerned, this decree is something that has been applied to suit conveniences.

[Maung Maung Hein] I see. Here's another question: Some people are accusing you of trying to divide the Defense Forces. What do you say to that?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] That is something that has been propagandized in a very malicious way within the Defense Forces. We have learned that it is being said repeatedly within the Defense Forces that political parties are trying to break up the Defense Forces and are sowing division between the Defense Forces and the people. This is very sad indeed, and greatly affects the country. We have never done anything to cause a rift between the Defense Forces and the people, and we do not want the Defense Forces to break up. We believe that pointing an accusing finger at us is done with dishonest intentions.

[Maung Maung Hein] Let me ask you a few questions about your British and Indian links. You have been a long-term resident in both India and Britain, and your husband is a Briton. So, in the case of you winning an election and assuming power, can you please tell us the relations you intend to pursue with these two nations?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Personal matters will not count in our relations with other countries. Hence, the relations with Britain, India, or any other country will be purely on the basis of our political policy.

[Maung Maung Hein] Are you satisfied with the present election timetable and the arrangements to draft the election law?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Our party, jointly with other parties, has submitted the changes that we want to the Elections Commission.

[Maung Maung Hein] What are the changes proposed?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] There are quite a lot, and I don't think I can explain the matter now. Some points proposed are very important while others are not so important. One of the important points that we have raised is that the drafting of the election law alone will not suffice because we still need regulations and laws for the transfer of power.

[Maung Maung Hein] I see. The matter I am about to raise now concerns the National League for Democracy, and we also want your comments about it. We understand Zargana the comedian, who criticized the previous government, was released last Friday. How do you see it?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] We are very happy about the release of Zargana. But one traditional chorus group after another is being arrested, probably because they criticized the government during the Thingyan water festival.

[Maung Maung Hein] I see. Also last Thursday we understand that the Burma Broadcasting Service reported that a thief, who was arrested for trying to steal sarongs in Thaketa, was a member of the National League for Democracy. What are your comments, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] All I can say is that the Burma Broadcasting Service was following its usual broadcasting style; it was indeed a petty and childish news item.

[Maung Maung Hein] Do you have any other comments to make?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] What I would like to say is there are too many arrests being made these days. Arrests are being made every day. Between yesterday and today, about 30 people from our league have been arrested in connection with the chanting of choruses. Moreover, I have received news that Ko Aung Din, who belongs to the group of Min Ko Naing [detained student leader], has just been arrested. The arrests are increasing with each passing day.

[Maung Maung Hein] By arrests, do you mean that they were detained because of their political connections?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Yes, they are political arrests.

[Maung Maung Hein] Thank you.

[Aung San Suu Kyi] You are welcome.

Aung Gyi's Party Gives News Conference
BK2504145589 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1400 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Dispatch from Rangoon by BBC correspondent U Maung Maung]

[Text] The Union National Democratic Party, UNDP, led by former Brigadier General U Aung Gyi, held its first news conference today and issued a statement elaborating its stand on the prevailing political situation in the country. According to the statement, the party believes there is no justification to demand the formation of an interim government under prevailing political conditions.

U Aung Gyi had demanded the formation of an interim government on 25 August 1988.

The UNDP, the statement says, has complete faith in the honesty and impartiality of the Elections Commission, and in light of repeated assurances by General Saw

Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, to hold general elections without fail, there is no need to continue the demand for an interim government.

The UNDP statement, according to U Maung Maung from Rangoon, says it will be the responsibility of the political parties and the student leaders who incite the students should the students be misled onto a wrong path and have their education disrupted.

Communist Faction Ethnic Groups Talk of Merger
BK2604022589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Apr 89 p 6

[Text] A breakaway faction of the Burmese Communist Party [BCP] plans to join the anti-Rangoon Democratic Alliance of Burma.

The alliance was understood to have discussed the approach made by the Burma Nationalities Provisional Committee at an emergency executive meeting on April 19-21 at the Karen National Union [KNU] headquarters at Manapler, opposite Mae Sariang District.

The faction, made up of ethnic groups, made the proposal through the Wa National Organisation, one of 23 ethnic groups making up the alliance.

In its hey-day, the BCP had 18,000-20,000 armed fighters, but conflicts about the old guard domination of political, military and economic affairs have sapped its strength.

The alliance executive meeting, chaired by KNU chief Bo Mya and attended by 60 members from 21 groups, also considered forming an alternative government under a constitution based on the ones of India, West Germany, the United States and New Zealand.

The meeting also acknowledged the dissolution of two of the alliance's 23 groups—the General Strike Committee (Rangoon), headed by Myint Hlaing, and the National Unity Party, headed by Kyaw Myint.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Sultan Azlan Shah Sworn In as New King

Pledges To Carry Out Duties
BK2504062789 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0545 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] Ipoh (Perak), April 25 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Sultan Azlan Shah said he would discharge his duties and responsibilities as the new Malaysian king justly and fairly.

His highness, who would be sworn-in as the country's ninth constitutional monarch in the federal capital tomorrow, said he would perform his duties based on the principles of constitutional government.

The sultan was speaking at a banquet here Monday night [24 April] hosted by the state government in honour of his election as the ninth king.

"I hope with Allah's blessings and the people's prayers, I should be able to do my job with determination and confidence to ensure excellent achievement in all fields for the sake of religion, nation, and country," his highness said.

Towards this, the sultan urged the people to be united and pool their resources "in nation building and to ensure peace, progress and justice."

"The key to a nation's success and glory is unity and concerted efforts," the sultan said.

His highness said there were now indications of further world economic recovery and one of those being improved tin prices.

The sultan hoped this trend would continue so that the country could chart greater economic progress in the years ahead.

Improved tin prices would enable the government, especially the state government, to continue efforts in consolidating the state economy further.

"We should realise that development projects are for the well being and interest of the people particularly the backward ones," his highness said.

Sultan Azlan Takes Oath

BK2604063789 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0629 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 26 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah, ruler of central Perak State, was sworn in Wednesday [26 April] as Malaysia's ninth *yang di-pertuan agong* (king) at the Istana Negara (National Palace) here.

Sultan Azlan, 61, who succeeded Sultan Mahmood Iskandar of Johor State, will rule as king for five years.

Under Malaysia's unique system of monarchy, the rulers of nine of the country's 13 states elect a king from among themselves every five years. The other four states have no sultans but governors, who cannot be elected king.

At Wednesday's ceremony, the ruler of Negeri Sembilan State, Tuanku Jaafar Abdul Rahman, 66, the son of Malaysia's first king, was sworn in as deputy king.

Sultan Azlan, who was lord president (head of the judiciary) before ascending the Perak throne in 1984, had his law education in England.

Minister Says No Plans for New ADB Loans

BK2104112589 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1007 GMT 21 Apr 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 21 (BERNAMA)—Malaysia says it has no plans to take fresh loans from the Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin told newsmen in the northern Kedah State Thursday [20 April] that the Malaysian Government now preferred to borrow from local financial institutions because of the more attractive interest rates.

Daim, who will be leaving for Beijing on May 2 to attend the ADB annual meeting, said Malaysia had stopped borrowing from the bank for some time because of its high interest rate.

As the interest rates of international financial bodies were no [words indistinct] by the local institutions it would be better for the government to borrow locally, he said.

He said borrowing from local sources would also help stem the outflow of the Malaysian currency.

Daim also lamented the fact that none of the ASEAN member countries had yet to be appointed a vice president of the ADB despite the many requests made.

The finance minister said the country was still repaying loans previously taken from the ADB.

Malaysia has borrowed more than three billion Malaysian ringgit (about 1.12 billion U.S. dollars) from the bank since it was set up in 1965.

Second UNTAG Group Leave for Namibia

BK2204131289 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television
Network 1
in Malay 1200 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Another 207 Malaysian infantrymen left for Namibia last night. The personnel attached to the UN Transition Assistance Group [UNTAG] in Namibia were the second infantry group to leave for that country. The third and fourth groups will leave on 24 April and 26 April respectively. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

USSR, SRV Ministers Issue Joint Statement

BK2504054789 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0413 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 24 [date as received]—The task of the most important significance is to carry out measures to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return to power in Kampuchea, prevent a civil war, as well as put an end to foreign military aid to all Kampuchean factions." [quotation marks as received]

This comes from a joint statement, quoted by VNA, on the recent meeting in Moscow between Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Vietnam, and E. Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR.

The statement further says:

"The two sides stressed that the internal issues of Kampuchea must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves without outside intervention. In that juncture, the two sides stressed on the special significance of the meeting in early May between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Silanouk.

"The two sides also stressed on the constructive role of the informal meetings in Jakarta and the importance of the positive changes in the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in the direction towards a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

"The two sides held that an important thing is that all countries concerned should do all they can to contribute to the settlement of the Kampuchean issue, and move away any thing that could obstruct or slow down this process.

"The two ministers stood for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea. The two sides held that it will be appropriate if this conference is convened before the completion of the foreign troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

"Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed his confidence that the forthcoming Sino-Soviet summit will have favorable effects on the situation in Asia and on international relations in general."

Japanese Communist Party Delegation Visits

BK2604081589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] led by Comrade (Yasuki Ketani), member of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee and the party's permanent representative in Hanoi, paid a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea from 11 to 22 April 1989.

During its stay in Cambodia, the delegation visited a number of places, such as the museum, former royal palace, Ta Prom temple, Angkor Wat temple, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Cuu Long orphanage, and Russei Kev textile mill, as well as Kompong Speu Province. It also took part in the celebrations of the Cambodian people's traditional New Year.

Moreover, the delegation met with the representatives of PRACHEACHON and KAMPUCHEA newspapers and held talks with Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission on relations between the two parties. Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, also granted an audience to the delegation.

Hun Sen Receives Outgoing Mongolian Ambassador

BK2604085189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 April at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hun Sen, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers chairman, and minister of foreign affairs, received Comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Cambodia, who bade farewell at the end of his diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

On the occasion, Comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa thanked Comrade Hun Sen and expressed great joy and satisfaction with the opportunity to carry out his diplomatic mission in Cambodia and with the splendid process of mutual relations and cooperation. He highly valued the growing bond of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic, political, and cultural fields.

Comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa also expressed profound thanks to the Cambodian party, government, and people for providing him with assistance, materially and morally, and creating favorable conditions for him to successfully carry out his diplomatic mission.

The comrade ambassador also voiced full support for the national reconciliation policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and informed Comrade Hun Sen that the Mongolian Government issued a statement supporting the 5 April 1989 statement of the three Indochinese countries.

In his reply, Comrade Hun Sen voiced agreement with the ambassador's assessment of the growth of the bond of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples, and highly valued the ambassador's mission in Cambodia.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also thanked the Mongolian party, state, and people for their support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle, particularly for sending their delegation to attend the 10th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January national day, noting that this further attests to the Mongolian people's spirit of solidarity and friendship with the Cambodian people.

Comrade Hun Sen also spoke about developments regarding resolution of the Cambodian problem, particularly his coming meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Cooperation Protocol With Mongolia Signed
BK2604045589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 25 apr 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 25—The Foreign Ministries of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Mongolian People's Republic have concluded a protocol on planning cooperation the 1989-90 period.

The document was signed in Phnom Penh this morning by Long Visalo, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; and Gelegin Adya, Mongolian ambassador to Kampuchea.

Efforts To Achieve 'Rebuilding' Successes Urged
BK2604092789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Apr 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Score New Successes in the Tasks of Defending and Rebuilding the Country Through the Spirit of Self-Competency"—date not given]

[Text] "New year, new success"—through this slogan we should exert efforts to further promote our successes in every field. The key point of our successes is the vigorous struggle against the enemies; victory on the battlefield is the determining factor to definitively cut off their last breath of life.

In the first months of 1989 alone, through a spirit of self-competency and struggle, our armed forces, in combination with the energetic cooperation of our people, scored successive victories over the enemies. As a matter

of fact, in the task of combating and crushing the enemies along the border and inside the country, such as on the battlefields of Hum Roesei and Anlung Veng and in two districts of Kompong Cham Province, we killed 186 enemies on the spot, captured 60, and wounded hundreds of others. We seized more than 90 metric tons of armaments and ammunition and destroyed close to 200 metric tons of ammunition and war materiel and a large quantity of other war materiel. This is proof of the position of strength and victory of the Cambodian revolution, which is surging ahead with glory and prosperity. Greatly contributing to the above-mentioned victories, our people in all provinces and municipalities have exerted full efforts to defend the motherland as well. This is the groundwork of vital importance for our national defense.

The movement of attacking enemies hiding in the country and the proselytizing movement have been vigorously accelerated. Our strong armed forces have been built up and improved to a stage in which their quality and quantity are guaranteed. Through the spirit of struggle, our regular, regional, militia, and police forces have closely cooperated to actively attack the enemies to firmly defend their own units and localities. This movement has also boosted production, especially the four economic spearheads, including foodstuffs, rubber, timber, and aquatic products, which have scored results worthy of pride.

The achievements we have scored for more than 10 years now, particularly in 1989, are great indeed. However, considering the needs and tasks in this stage of national, democratic, and popular revolution and in a stage in which Cambodia's own forces should fully assume their revolutionary cause themselves after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops by the end of this September, we still have some weaknesses which need to be overhauled through a heightening of our spirit and endeavor. We should not be, at any cost, satisfied with these successes and become negligent by losing our vigilance because the process of our defense and construction tasks remain very difficult and complicated, and still has a long way to go. The enemies, although weakened, are still very active in pursuing their activities to destroy us in every field in a bid to obstruct and hinder the progress of the Cambodian revolution. At all times, the party and government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] have demonstrated their goodwill, along with many concrete actions, aimed at seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem to do away with the confrontation and the Cambodian people's suffering and to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Our party and state have, in fact, put forth a national reconciliation policy and successive constructive peace initiatives, particularly the 5 April 1989 declaration on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of this September.

This is clear proof of the PRK's and SRV's goodwill and an example, which have been welcomed and received full support from world public opinion. To perfectly achieve

the 1989 tasks, the entire party, armed forces, and people should strive to clearly understand and more vigorously promote the revolutionary movement of the masses. Political and ideological education should be provided to the front and rear battlefields so they can thoroughly understand the substance, importance, needs, and tasks of the revolution in order to move toward assuming the tasks of defending and building the country. Revolutionary vigilance should be heightened and cooperation between front and rear battlefields closely implemented at all times. We must fight and be ready to fight and destroy the enemies and not be negligent and allow them to attack us in any way. Moreover, we should heighten our attention to fight the enemies' psychological war and deceiving maneuvers in order to firmly and fully defend our localities. A strong armed forces with fighting capability and quality should be energetically built up and enhanced to serve as a core for people to attack the enemy to firmly defend the nation's independence and create favorable conditions to boost the production movement in all fields to achieve development and prosperity and to ensure increasingly better standard of living for the people. All levels and sectors should firmly grasp localities to timely control, advise, and encourage them. From the central to local levels, attention should be paid to providing leadership to implement well all of the planned programs concerning the regime and policy toward the rear battlefield to provide it with stability and comfort and with confidence and happiness. The three revolutionary movements of the masses should be further efficiently carried out to disseminate the slogan "If three do not, one will report" deeper into the masses and people. Further efforts should be made to uproot covert enemies and to persuade misled persons to return to the nation's fold. Scoring new successes, our common tasks will certainly be crowned with success.

The situation of the revolution in Cambodia is getting stronger and firmer than ever and no enemy can reverse it. The sacred and historic task of gradually assuming for ourselves the country's defense will certainly score brilliant successes.

Sihanouk To Meet Coalition Partners in Bangkok
BK2604015889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of the Cambodian resistance forces, said in a 24 April telegram sent from Pyongyang to Beijing that he planned to convene a meeting with the leaders of the tripartite resistance forces in Bangkok this week in order to draw up a unified position before he met Hun Sen, leader of the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh, in Jakarta [Indonesia] on 2 May.

The samdech added that during this meeting he would only listen to what Hun Sen said and that he would say nothing except for a few words of greetings.

CGDK Defense Ministers Issue Press Communiqué
BK2604011489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Press communiqué issued by Son Sen, Im Chhudet, and Prince Norodom Chakrapong, ministers attached to the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea—read by announcer; dated 25 April]

[Text] Press communiqué:

1. On 25 April 1989, Their Excellencies Son Sen, Im Chhudet, and Prince Norodom Chakrapong, all ministers attached to the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], met in a warm and intimate atmosphere to review the situation of the Cambodian people's struggle.

2. The three ministers expressed their firm support for the statement issued on 6 April by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian national resistance movement and president of Democratic Kampuchea, in which he pointed out and exposed the Vietnamese aggressors' troop withdrawal maneuver through their 5 April statement.

3. The three ministers would like to stress that there are now more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops currently invading and occupying Cambodia. The three Cambodian patriotic forces have attacked and inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese aggressor troops every year. However, Hanoi authorities have continued to send fresh troops from Vietnam to replenish their losses of manpower in Cambodia. At present, the struggle between the Vietnamese aggressor troops and the three forces of the Cambodian national resistance movement and the CGDK has proceeded and is proceeding fiercely both along the western border and inside Cambodia.

4. In their 5 April statement, the Hanoi authorities linked their troop withdrawal with the cessation of aid from peace- and justice-loving countries across the world to the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces and the CGDK. This Vietnamese maneuver is aimed at crippling the Cambodian resistance forces, thus preventing them from carrying on their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors so that Vietnam can forever occupy Cambodia. Peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have the right and obligation to support and aid the struggle waged by the Cambodian people, the Cambodian national resistance movement, and the CGDK against the Vietnamese aggression that grossly violates the norms of government international relations and the UN Charter. When the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia no longer exists, the above-mentioned aid will automatically cease.

The three ministers would like to stress that the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance movement under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will continue fighting until Cambodia enjoys 100 percent independence with its total territorial integrity.

5. Also in the 5 April statement, the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors arbitrarily selected the composition of the international commission for supervising the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out clearly in his 6 April statement that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops unconditionally from Cambodia under the supervision of the UN international commission.

6. In their 5 April statement, the Hanoi authorities also set another precondition that if those countries do not cease their aid to the Cambodian national resistance movement, Vietnam has the right to return to Cambodia.

The three CGDK ministers would like to draw the following conclusion: Even before withdrawing, Vietnam has threatened to return to commit aggression against Cambodia again. This means that Vietnam is not willing to really withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia.

7. The three ministers would like to take this opportunity to stress that in the interior of Cambodia, Vietnam is preparing its forces as follows:

First, it has hid and is continuing to hide its forces in the jungles everywhere inside Cambodia.

Second, it has introduced its troops, dressed in Cambodian puppet soldiers' uniforms, into the puppet army units.

Third, it has arranged and is arranging for the Vietnamese officers and men to learn Cambodian language and customs, marry Cambodian women, masquerade as Cambodians, and mingle with Cambodian villagers so as to secretly build their forces and control their military and civilian forces in the villages.

This is Vietnam's long-term strategic plan to control Cambodia within the next 20 years.

Fourth, there are approximately 1 million Vietnamese nationals who have been sent to Cambodia illegally by the Vietnamese aggressors and who have now been organized as armed militia units.

8. The three ministers were impressed with the fact that past cooperation among the three patriotic resistance forces developed satisfactorily. The three ministers unanimously agreed that this cooperation must be strengthened even more effectively. The three ministers decided on concrete measures for serving this aim. Particularly, they clearly fixed a number of battlefields for cooperation at the end of the current 11th dry season and in the coming rainy season.

9. The three ministers would like to take this opportunity to express their deepest thanks to all friendly countries near and far for their valuable support and assistance in the past, and appeal to them to continue supporting and aiding the Cambodian national resistance movement and the CGDK until Cambodia is permanently liberated.

[Dated] 25 April 1989

[Signed] Son Sen;

Im Chhudet;

Norodom Chakrapong.

Indonesia

Aid Consortium Chief Arrives for Talks

BK2604044589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0322 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, April 26 (OANA-ANTARA)—This year's aid from the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) will mainly be focused for the construction of facilities and infrastructures, such as electricity plants, roads, and sea ports, Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance, and Industry ad interim Saleh Afiff told newsmen before the arrival of the IGGI chairman, Piet Bukman, here Tuesday afternoon.

Piet Bukman, meanwhile, upon his arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport, refused to disclose the total aid of the group to Indonesia for this year.

Bukman, who is also Dutch minister for development cooperation, and party arrived here for a ten-day visit to Indonesia.

"All is still under process," Bukman said and hastily added that his current visit to Indonesia is aimed at collecting data and information on Indonesia's needs for its national development programs and closely observing the current socioeconomic situation.

In addition, he went on, he would also discuss with the Indonesian ministers and officials the reports from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which would be further discussed with other donor countries before the 32d meeting of IGGI scheduled for June 13-14 at The Hague.

According to Saleh Afiff, Indonesia last year received a total aid worth U.S.\$ 4.05 billion from the IGGI, higher than the one recommended by the World Bank totaling only U.S. 3.6 billion.

In 1987, the IGGI extended a total aid of U.S. 3.1 billion to Indonesia. However, Saleh Afiff also refused to disclose this year's IGGI aid to Indonesia and just said that the aid would be mainly utilized to finance various development projects, such as electricity plants, roads, and sea ports. [passage omitted]

Alatas Reaffirms Sihanouk-Hun Sen Meeting

BK2504005789 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] A meeting between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen, leader of the Vietnamese-supported Cambodian Government, will take place in Jakarta on 2 and 3 May as scheduled. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to mass media chief editors in Jakarta last night.

Ali Alatas said Hun Sen will make new proposals to Prince Sihanouk on the settlement of the Cambodian issue during the meeting. According to Minister Ali Alatas, the talks will be held in the framework of the Jakarta informal meeting, or JIM, but will not be a JIM because he, as JIM chairman, will not play a leading role.

Answering questions on the upcoming Sino-Soviet summit to be held next May on the Cambodian issue, Minister Ali Alatas said that the summit will have some effect on the conflict because the two countries have interests. However, the minister added that it would be wrong to expect too much from the summit toward settling the Cambodian issue.

Police Release Four Chinese Trawlers

BK2504045689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] Jakarta, April 25 (AFP)—Indonesian police have released four Chinese vessels three days after impounding them off northern Sumatera, the official ANTARA news agency reported Tuesday.

The vessels, each of 274 dead weight tonnes, and their crew of 109 were detained Thursday [20 April] for entering Indonesian waters illegally, ANTARA quoted a police spokesman in Aceh Province as saying.

The crew was interrogated and the vessels inspected but police found nothing suspicious. They were allowed to set sail Sunday, he added.

The vessels, belonging to Shanghai Deep Sea Fishery Co., were on their way home from Iran, the police said.

Police had earlier said that the vessels were impounded on suspicion that they could be loading marijuana, widely grown in Aceh, from nearby islands. Police have stepped up patrols in northern Sumatera waters in recent weeks to combat smuggling, drug trafficking and illegal fishing by foreign boats.

Rice Loaned to Vietnam, Philippines Repaid

BK2204081889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Apr 89

[Text] A total of 400,000 out of 730,000 metric tons of rice loaned to Vietnam and the Philippines have been repaid to the Logistics Bureau. Some of the repaid rice

has been distributed to areas that are experiencing rice shortages—namely, 5,000 metric tons each for South Kalimantan, East Timor, and Balikpapan, and 500 metric tons for Central Sulawesi.

Bedu Aman, vice chairman of the Logistics Bureau in charge of procurement and distribution, said in Ujung Pandang today that the remaining amount of rice on loan will soon be repaid to the Logistics Bureau, which will in turn distribute it to areas experiencing rice shortages.

Laos

Delegations Arrive for Trade Union Congress

BK2604105689 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 26 (KPL)—Delegations from fraternal and friendly countries to the second congress of the Lao Federation of Trade Union arrived here on April 25.

They are delegations from Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Korea, Cuba, China, Thailand, and the delegations of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of the Asia-Pacific region.

Kaysone Phomvihian Addresses Congress

BK2604065489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0302 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihian, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, delivered at the opening of the 2d National Congress of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions (FLTU) on 26 April—live]

[Text] Today, I am overwhelmingly elated to attend the 2d FLTU National Congress. Your congress this time is extremely significant because it is convened at a time when our entire party and people are effecting the all-around restructuring with a sense of enthusiasm and profound confidence, especially when we are exerting efforts to score great victories during this year's production season in accordance with the resolution adopted by the fourth party Central Committee plenary session. On behalf of the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, I extend my wholehearted respect and admiration to the delegates of this congress [applause] and convey warm regards from our party and state to our multiethnic workers and people in the whole country. [applause] I extend my wholehearted appreciation to the delegations of the World Federation of Trade Unions and to trade unions from fraternal and friendly countries for their presence at this congress of the FLTU.

Beloved comrades and friends, during the past 5 years since the 1st FLTU Congress, our people have continued strengthening and promoting the traditions of patriotism

and solidarity and enthusiastically overcoming numerous obstacles in carrying out the tasks of national defense and socioeconomic development thus scoring important victories in many aspects and leading the country to march forward with firm steps. In carrying out the said tasks of the nation, the laboring people and workers have always demonstrated their loyalty to the party and nation, upheld solidarity and unity, and actively implemented the lines and policies of the party and state plans. They have registered many beautiful achievements in many aspects. In particular, they uphold ardent revolutionary spirit and are determined to switch to the business management mechanism, encourage and mobilize all people to enhance the spirit of self-mastery and initiatives, and further increase production capacity and efficiency. Under the process, many outstanding units and individuals play leading roles in accepting the new concept and introducing new way to earning a living. Through actual practices, trade union organizations at different levels have been improved and expanded even further and better served as the key apparatuses for leading the laboring people in many localities. At the same time, Lao trade unions have attentively been implementing the national construction plans of our party and state, contributing to the joint struggle of the working class and laboring people in all parts of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

On this auspicious occasion, I, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, wholeheartedly hail the multifaceted endeavors and honorable sacrifices made by our workers, intellectuals, state officials, and multiethnic laboring people in carrying out the tasks of national defense and construction. [applause]

Comrades and friends, efforts are now being exerted in all parts of the country toward effecting new changes in all aspects including the improvement and renovation of mass organizations aimed at further constructing and strengthening the nation. In so doing, the multiethnic people and workers will have to carry out the heaviest duties. The report of the FLTU Central Committee has also stipulated in detail the duties and tasks of trade union organizations for this coming period. I would like to emphasize the essential tasks that I feel are important to trade union organizations at different levels and every trade union member as follows:

1. Trade union organizations at all levels must expand their roles in the process of effecting new changes. They must pay attention to the training and education of their members and of laboring people so that they will be more profoundly imbued with the urgent and necessary prerequisites of the all-around restructuring, aimed at eliminating poverty, shortages, and stalemates which were derived from the old concept and mechanism in order to improve, expand, and renovate the popular democratic system and advance toward socialism step-by-step. Based on this acknowledgement, we must mobilize workers and laboring people in the economic production

units, offices, and organizations to participate in the movements and struggle against corruption, stalemates, and conservatism adhering to the bureaucratically centralized and state financing mechanism. At the same time, we must decide to switch to the socialist business accounting system and uphold a sense of creativeness and a sense of daring to think and daring to do, aimed at increasing productivity, enhancing quality of goods, economizing the use of raw materials and energy, and further upgrading economic efficiency for the benefit of the laboring people and the state as a whole. This represents the aspiration, responsibility, honor, and dignity of workers and laboring people and guarantees the successes of our national defense and construction. Trade union organizations at different levels must coordinate with economic sectors to draw lessons on the expansion of the role of trade unions in organizing and managing economic production with an aim of closely attaching trade union undertakings with political duties of each sector and grass-roots units at all times.

2. We must forcefully encourage the campaign to study and upgrade knowledge and capabilities of workers and laboring people so as to promote and expand the leading role and presence of the working class in every sphere of work. We must attach special significance to further upgrading education, culture, and professionalism of workers and laboring people. Efforts must be exerted to create conditions to enable laboring people, in particular intellectuals, to participate in the campaign to study and apply new technical achievements in their work. This is the indispensable condition for increasing productivity and production efficiency.

To gradually narrow the gap between our country and developed countries, under the circumstances prevailing in our country, we must pay more attention to this problem so as to quickly extricate ourselves from the state of backwardness and economic underdevelopment and improve the spiritual and material life of our laboring people. The low level of cultural consciousness and insufficient expertise will bar us from advancing the creativity of our laboring force. Nor can we promote democracy for workers in managing economic production and in controlling and supervising our working units. We should apply various methods and study from rich and practical lessons at schools, on the job, and, by taking actual responsibilities in economic production, draw lessons in the country and abroad, and so forth.

3. Trade union organizations must broadly expand their international movements and strictly adhere to and implement the lines and directions of foreign affairs pursued by our party and state. At present, all countries share the common desire to firmly safeguard peace for the benefit of maintaining friendly relations, cooperation, and development. All countries oppose warmongering policies and the arms race, and are in favor of totally preventing the calamity of a nuclear war. Our trade unions and people must actively participate in the said struggle. At the same time, we must be determined to

implement the policy of broadening relations with foreign countries to learn from international conditions and conveniences for the construction of our country so that it will be prosperous and strong. In so doing, we must train and educate everyone so that we will be well aware of new developments in the international arena, uphold the spirit of patriotism and international solidarity, and closely link socioeconomic development and national defense with the implementation of international obligations of our people.

4. We must exert all our effort to build and strengthen trade union organizations, especially at the grass-roots level, so that they can fulfill their role and duties. Since the first congress, trade unions in general have improved in many aspects. However, trade unions in many localities have failed to understand their role and duties and are unable to play the role of reliable representatives serving the right to self-mastery and aspiration as well as legitimate interests of the laboring people. In this new period, the party and administrative organizations at all levels must acknowledge the strategic position of trade union work, provide more guidance, create conditions favorable for trade unions to participate in the tasks of national defense and economic management, and decisively fight against the idea of taking trade union work lightly and turning trade union organizations into agencies that do only routine work. Trade union organizations themselves must also modify their working method in line with their role and duties and engage in the activities of training, educating, and mobilizing the broad masses so as to attract workers, cadres, and laboring people to join them. At the same time they must mobilize the Lao people in foreign countries to contribute to national construction and development. Every movement of trade unions must be closely linked with the grass roots and must extensively promote democracy among workers and laboring people. Every movement must mobilize them to enhance their creativity and responsibilities for the formulation and implementation of economic production plans and for overseeing the implementation of socioeconomic plans and policies of the party and state. The formation of the comprehensively strong trade union organizations at the grass-roots level is the crucial factor to the construction of the entire trade union. We must energetically turn to the grass roots and thoroughly implement political duties for every stage to recruit more trade union members and build bigger and stronger trade union organizations. Another important aspect is that trade union organizations must more actively contribute to the construction and defense of the party and the popular democratic administrative power.

Beloved comrades and friends, the process of effecting new changes in our country is expanding in all areas. New attitudes and new thinking in our party have begun to enter into the people's day to day life and have brought about satisfactory successes for our people. At the same time, we are still facing difficulties and shortcomings. The economy, in many aspects, is still vulnerable. Our people are living in hardship. The policy of the

new economic structure and management mechanism has not yet been deeply imbued and implemented. For example, the sense of responsibility and consciousness of self-mastery of the people has not been strengthened as it should be. Therefore, trade union organizations at all levels must pay more attention to the implementation of the plans and policy of effecting new changes, and must organize and mobilize workers and state cadres, as well as multiethnic laboring people, to take part in the emulation campaigns to implement the state's socioeconomic projects. At this stage they must mobilize all forces to turn to the rural areas, mountainous regions, and grass roots to serve agricultural production and turn this year's production season into a year of great victory, and build the firm foundation for the implementation of the second 5-year state plan for the period from 1986 to 1990.

I believe that after this congress, comrades will extensively mobilize the revolutionary movement among workers and laboring people with the aim of victoriously implementing various tasks and duties. I hope the congress is crowned with brilliant success, and I also hope that solidarity between the Lao working class and laboring people and the working class and laboring people in all parts of the world be further improved. Thank you. [applause]

Workers Exhibition Held

BK2604104289 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 26 (KPL)—The Central Committee of the Lao Federation of its headquarters on April 25. [sentence as received]

The exhibition held on the eve of the opening the Congress-2 of the LFTU shows more than 800 agricultural, industrial and handicraft achievements of workers from the Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Public Health and Social Welfare, Education, Culture and Sports, and factories in Vientiane Prefecture.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Mr Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], who is also in charge of the mass organization work; ministers and members of the executive committee of the LFTU. Diplomatic corps were also on hand.

Vientiane Meeting Held With Phnom Penh Mayor

BK2504121589 Vientiane KPL in English 0946 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (OANA-KPL)—A meeting between the officials of Lao Vientiane and Kampuchean Phnom Penh capitals was held here on April 24.

Heading the Lao side was Dr Siho Bannavong, deputy mayor of Vientiane, and the Kampuchean side by Mr Thong Khon, mayor of Phnom Penh.

The two sides highly valued their past cooperation in the promotion of cultural and economic development of the two capitals.

The plan for the mutual cooperation for 1989 in light industry and trade was approved.

The Kampuchean capital delegation, on the same day, paid a courtesy visit to Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the Lao PRP CC [People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], secretary of the party committee and mayor of Vientiane Prefecture.

The delegation arrived here on April 17 on a working visit to Vientiane.

Education, Culture Viewed With Thai Official
BK2304095089 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT
23 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 23 (KPL)—A meeting between Lao and Thai educational specialists to discuss ways of bilateral cooperation in education and culture was held here on April 20.

This is carried out, it is said, with an aim of exchanging experience in education, educational management and pedagogy, and holding short-term upgrading for personnel in using technology in rural development.

All these would be materialized in the forms of exchanging of excursions, seminars and training, as well as in the form of the program of exchange of students visits.

Question relating to culture and other matters of mutual interest were also discussed.

Lao, Thai Committees To Conduct Border Surveys
BK2504024389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 25 Apr 89

["Press release" issued by Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) Foreign Affairs Ministry—dated 24 April]

[Text] Yesterday the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry issued the following press release:

Implementing the 13 March memorandum issued following the meeting and talks between the Lao and Thai border technical subcommittees in Phatthaya, Thailand, the Lao technical subcommittee led by Bounkeut Sangsomsak, head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Second Department, and the Thai technical subcommittee led by Dr Prachit Rotchanaphruk, director general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Treaty and Legal Department, will meet in Muang Phae village beginning 25 April to

conduct topographic surveys of the border area in Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District. The surveys will be conducted only in the areas where both sides have referred to their rights. The surveys will be carried out on the basis of the French-Siamese Treaty of 23 March 1907 and attached protocol, together with related maps.

After the surveys are conducted, the said technical subcommittees will jointly prepare a report on the outcome of the work and submit it to the Lao and Thai joint border committees.

Saman Vi-gnaket Attends Soviet Exhibition
BK2604103589 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 26 (KPL)—The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, in collaboration with the Embassy of the USSR to Laos, organized here on April 25 an exhibition of Soviet fine arts.

The exhibits, coming from the museum of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, include garments, tablecloth, and other weaving material embroidered with national motif.

Attending the inaugural ceremony were Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of education, culture and sports, Ambassador Yuriy Mikheyev of the USSR, and diplomatic corps to Laos.

Women's Delegation Returns From China
BK2604103389 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Vientiane, April 26 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao Women's Union led by its president, Mrs Onchan Thamavong, member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], returned home on April 24, ending its friendship visit to the People's Republic of China. The delegation was the guest of the Chinese Women's Union.

The delegation was met at Wattai Airport by Mrs Davon Vongsak, vice president of the Lao Women's Union, and other officials concerned.

Liang Feng, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the PRC to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], and his wife were also present at the airport.

National Construction Front Committee Meets
BK2104125589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 21 Apr 89

[Text] The Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee convened a meeting under the chairmanship of Phoumi Vongvichit, chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, in Vientiane today.

The meeting, attended by all cadres concerned, heard a draft report rounding up the operation in the past year and the direction of LFNC Central Committee work for 1989. The meeting participants held penetrating discussions and consultations aimed at finalizing the report to be addressed at the enlarged meetings scheduled to be held in Vientiane Municipality, Xieng Khouang, Luang Prabang, and Champassak Provinces.

In his address at the end of the meeting, Phoumi Vongvichit highlighted the LFNC Central Committee achievements and shortcomings, which must be corrected, and stressed the LFNC duties in contributing to the implementation of the party Central Committee's sixth and seventh resolutions and the undertakings to be carried out to achieve the new concept to enable the LFNC to effectively implement the state and party's lines and policies in the new era.

Philippines

U.S. Visit, Timing of Bases Talks Viewed
HK2604024989 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 26 Apr 89 p 10

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Talks with American officials on the fate of Philippine-based U.S. military facilities will likely start by the end of the year, President Aquino told newsmen in a press conference yesterday.

She said the government by September 1990 should have given notice to the Americans whether or not they can keep their facilities in the country after 1991. "It is logical to assume that we will be talking before that time and based on these talks, we will come to a decision on what the fate of the bases will be," Mrs. Aquino said.

The last talks between RP [Republic of the Philippines] and U.S. officials were held during the last quarter of 1988.

Meanwhile, on her planned visit to the U.S. during the last quarter of this year, Mrs. Aquino reiterated that it was U.S. President George Bush who personally invited her via a telephone call some days back at her Arlegui residence.

She said definite arrangements have yet to be made and no announcements will likely be made until about two months before the actual visit.

Fact-Finding Mission

Mrs. Aquino's trip will be some sort of fact-finding mission. The President said she would like to be cleared on what exactly it is that the Philippines can expect from the U.S. as far as debt relief is concerned.

The President said she would also like to persuade more American investors to look to the country as a suitable investment site. Mrs. Aquino said she will give investors an updated report on what has happened in the country in the past three years and what they can expect henceforth.

She said the expansion of RP-U.S. trade is also a prime concern for her coming visit. She, however, expressed doubts whether she could once again speak before Congress, taking note that it is the Speaker of the House of Representatives and not the U.S. President who normally invites speakers before the body.

Meanwhile, the President said she hoped officials of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "will not regard this as a slight."

Earlier, Mrs. Aquino was reported as planning a visit to the USSR but her plans were later canceled. Of this visit, she said, "I would like everything to be prepared very well since this will be my first visit there. And I would like it to be as near perfect as possible so that it will be able to generate the kind of results that we are looking forward to."

She added that a successful trip to Russia would mean a "stronger and better relationship between our two peoples."

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday indicated, "I'm not anxious to get talks (on the U.S. bases) started, if you ask my personal opinion, but the President appears to think that it is time to make a statement about discussing the issue and she feels that the end of the year would be a good time for that."

Even as top government officials appear at odds on approaches to the bases issue, the recent killing of U.S. Col. James Rowe by communist rebels is seen by PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Ramon Montano as a desperate attempt to bring such a divisive issue to the fore in order to regain lost support in the countryside.

"The NPA (New People's Army) has lost issues against the government; they are a lost cause. By showing U.S. involvement in the counter-insurgency campaign and, thus, it's meddling in internal affairs, they seek to strengthen an anti-bases movement," he said.

"No foreign nationals are directly involved in the counter-insurgency campaign here," he stressed.

Neutralize

The national police chief said, "It's immaterial whether we get the real hit-man or not ... What is important is that we neutralize the NPA's whole apparatus for urban terrorism."

Citing government forces' success against the insurgents, such terroristic activities, he predicted, would increase "the more pressure we apply on them."

Present investigations into the Rowe killing are not being conducted by the FBI, he maintained. "They are merely assisting us with technical support ... the forensic side. We don't have the laser technology to lift prints from the suspects' car."

Mr. Manglapus, asked why U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle wasn't including the Philippines on his Asia-Pacific swing, replied: "I'm sure that in his own due time he would be coming here and we shall be happy to welcome him."

✓ **Rowe Murder Probe, Reaction Continue**

HK2604052189 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Excerpts] In Camp Aguinaldo, Defense Secretary Ramos said that the killing of Rowe was a declaration of war by the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front].

[Begin Ramos recording] This really is now a declaration of war on the law abiding component of our population, which is the overwhelming portion of the Filipino people as well as against the friends and allies of the Filipino people. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, NDF lawyer Romy Capulong said that under the international law, Rowe is a combatant and therefore, an open target for the NPA.

[Begin Capulong recording] From the standpoint of international law and the [word indistinct], he is a combatant, and therefore an open target. [end recording]

In a related development, President Aquino has reaffirmed the government policy of nonintervention by foreign powers in domestic affairs, even as she justified the participation of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation in the probe of the killing of Rowe.

In a news conference, President Aquino has admitted that she wants the government, through Defense Secretary Ramos who had convened a meeting with the American authorities, to see to the investigation of the murder of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe and find his killers, while at the same time prevent the occurrence of similar incidents in the future.

[Begin Aquino recording] I have not been informed exactly on what the participation of the FBI here is concerned. I would imagine if it's just primarily to report, probably, to Washington on what remedies or what measures they can take in order to safeguard their people here. [end recording]

Meantime, Mrs. Aquino gave assurances that the government is recruiting all possible efforts to safeguard the people's lives following warnings from PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Major General Ramon Montano that communist rebels were likely to increase attacks on American military personalities. She also denied reports that the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group [JUSMAG] is involved in the counterinsurgency campaign of the government. She reiterated that she will not allow foreign intervention including that of socialist blocks into our intimate internal affairs.

[Begin Aquino recording] As far as our task against insurgency is concerned, this is still the Philippine task. The fact that I had asked both China and the Soviet Union not to interfere, definitely I am not going to ask the United States to interfere either. [end recording]

She maintained that the late Colonel Rowe was active in facilitating military equipments due to the country under the military bases agreement, and was not at all instrumental in the government antiinsurgency drive as claimed by the communists.

[Begin Aquino recording] As far as we are concerned, they were instrumental in just facilitating or speeding up the release of the equipment that is due us under the military bases agreement. [end recording]

In another development, Constabulary Chief Ramon Montano said the main objective of the Philippine Government in the case of the assassination of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe is not specifically to apprehend his killers but to destroy the terrorist operators of the communist National Democratic Front as a whole. Montano, speaking at a weekly Bulung-Bulungan [discussion] at the Philippine Plaza, declared that the government drive against the terrorist insurgency continues even as authorities were hot on the trail of the suspects in the Rowe case.

✓ **Arrest of Suspects 'Expected'**

HK2604011589 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] The suspects behind the assassination of U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe are expected to be arrested within 72 hours. This was the statement made yesterday [25 April] by members of Task Force Rowe, a team formed by the Philippine authorities to look into the ambush incident. Reports said a top officer of the National Democratic Front and at least two gunmen are involved in the assassination. Four gunmen were said to have participated in the shooting of Rowe and his Filipino driver, Joaquin Binuya, last Friday, and two of the gunmen were believed to have driven the get-away car to an NPA safehouse in Quezon City where a top NDF leader is also hiding. Investigators said they expect resistance from the suspects, but lawmen say they are ready for such a situation.

✓ **Suspected Safehouse Raid Fails**

HK2604094789 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Excerpts] A raid conducted by the Quezon City Police, along with Capital Regional Command operatives, on a suspected New People's Army safehouse which allegedly housed people involved in the slaying of U.S. military Colonel James Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group, turned out to be a failure. Based on the reaction of most mediamen who covered the raid, the operation failed because of the slowness of the authorities especially in obtaining a search warrant.

It was reported yesterday that the authorities were positive the suspects were hiding in the safehouse. But they were only able to obtain a search warrant at about 1230 today and the only living creatures they saw in the safehouse were rats and cats.

However, members of Balay, a cause-oriented organization whose activities are focused on community services with an office at 49-B, Scout Tobias Street, Quezon City, has issued a protest against an allegation that its office is a New People's Army safehouse.

According to Resurreccion Manalo, a Balay project officer, the group is a legal organization, and Mita Pardo de Tavera once held a position with the group, but had to resign when she became secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. [passage omitted]

The authorities emerged empty-handed from the search. There were no armalite rifles or ammunition, and Satur Ocampo of the National Democratic Front was not found either. At the moment, an investigation is being conducted on whether a powerful communication facility found inside the suspected safehouse is registered or not with the National Telecommunications Commissions headed by Jose Luis Alcuaz.

Quezon City Mayor Brigido Simon Jr and Quezon City Police Station Commander Colonel Rodolfo Garcia personally led the search of the safehouse to ensure that no human rights violations were committed during the operation.

✓ **NDF Leader Reportedly 'Ordered' Killing**

HK2604101989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] Antonio Zumel, an official of the National Democratic Front, ordered the liquidation of U.S. Army Colonel James Nicholas Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group. This was announced by Willie Soriano, an alleged member of the Alex Boncayao Brigade in Metro Manila, in an interview with newsmen in an undisclosed place.

Soriano said that the group that liquidated Colonel Rowe belongs to the Joma Brigade, and the four men who carried out the killing came from the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army Bicol Command and were led by a certain Serico Serrano alias Comrade Fred.

According to Soriano, the hitmen monitored the JUSMAG for at least a week before the killing was carried out. Soriano stressed that the Rowe killing was only the start of intensified attacks by the communist movement against Americans in order to make their opposition to the U.S. military presence felt.

Meanwhile, the authorities are still not discounting the possibility of rightist elements being responsible for the killing of Colonel Rowe. This was stated by Capital Regional Command Chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre who said that while the CPP-NPA has claimed responsibility for the killing of the JUSMAG officer, he cannot base his conclusion on the statement of the communist movement. He added that the investigators are looking into the possible involvement of rightist groups seeking to overthrow the present administration.

While the CPP-NPA has legitimate reasons to carry out this act because of the U.S. military bases, Aguirre said that the possible involvement of other groups cannot be dismissed.

✓ **USSR Embassy Condemns Killing**

HK2604083389 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 26 Apr 89

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Manila today condemned the terroristic means employed by assassins in the killing of U.S. Colonel James Rowe. Aleksandr Losyukov, charge d'affaire of the Soviet embassy, said that the killing was an act of terrorism regardless of its motive and perpetrators. He added that such acts can never be considered as a means to settle political issues.

Losyukov said that the killing of Rowe was carried out by either leftist or rightist elements in order to achieve their objective. He also described the incident as an attempt to destabilize the Aquino government.

The Soviet Embassy is one of the last to issue a reaction to the incident.

This is Rey Arquiza reporting for DZRH from the Philippine International Convention Center.

✓ **Rally Held at U.S. Embassy**

HK2604072989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT
26 Apr 89

[Text] Manila, April 26 (AFP)—The Soviet Embassy here Wednesday denounced the assassination of a U.S. army colonel but hinted that right-wing groups could have been involved in the murder.

The communist New People's Army (NPA), officially disowned by Moscow, has claimed responsibility for Friday's assassination of Colonel James Rowe, who organized U.S. military aid and training for Philippine troops.

"We are condemning terrorism whatever forms it takes and whatever directions it comes from. You can't achieve anything by these means," Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires Alexandre Losyukov told a news conference.

Asked if he believed that the Rowe murder was an act of terrorism, Mr. Losyukov said: "Yes. It's my personal opinion that such actions are favorable to the aims of the radical left and radical right."

"It's not accidental that investigators are looking into the possible alleged participation of right-wing elements in such a killing. Such attempts to destabilize the government are being made by both extreme left and right," he added.

National police chief Major General Ramon Montano said on Tuesday that they had looked into the possible involvement of right-wingers opposed to President Corazon Aquino but found no evidence to support this angle. No other group has claimed credit for the killing.

The NPA said it killed Col. Rowe for his alleged involvement in Manila's counter-insurgency program.

Both the Soviet and Chinese governments have pledged to keep out of the Philippine insurgency, but the rebels have clearly indicated that they would welcome foreign support to escalate their 20-year campaign.

Col. Rowe was ambushed by car-riding gunmen while being driven to the suburban offices of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG), which coordinates security assistance to Manila.

The Philippines hosts the largest U.S. military facilities abroad, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, and is due to receive 481 million dollars annually in economic and military aid from 1990-91.

Police said on Wednesday that they were placing some houses in Manila and suburbs under surveillance on suspicion that they may be the hiding places of Col. Rowe's assassins.

Meanwhile, the slain colonel's widow Susan Rowe said in a statement issued by the U.S. embassy that Washington should continue supporting the Aquino government.

She described her husband's ambushers as "crazies who are the undesirables of all nations" and do not care about the Philippines.

"I love the Philippines and I love the Filipinos," Mrs. Rowe said.

Some 100 left-wing demonstrators burned the American flag in a brief rally in front of the U.S. Embassy Wednesday and demanded the removal of the bases, eyewitnesses said.

The demonstrators also denounced the Aquino government for entering into an agreement with the International Monetary Fund, which is expected to push up prices of basic goods and services due to limits in government spending.

✓ **Rowe's Role in CAGU Creation**
HK2604083789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 25 Apr 89 pp 1, 8

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] The late Col. James "Nick" Rowe had directed the U.S.-sponsored "low intensity conflict" (LIC) program against insurgency by sowing confusion and conflict in rebel-infested areas. Vigilante groups like the Alsa Masa, [People's Uprising] Nakasaka [People United for Peace] and the Bantay Bayan [Civilian volunteer organization] are believed to be products of Rowe's LIC program.

Military sources also said Rowe, chief of the ground forces of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG), had advised the military to organize and train armed militias in rebel-infested barangays.

The revelation gave credence to reports that the JUSMAG, which nationalist senators in the early 50s had wanted to abolish, was "meddling" in Philippine military affairs.

The source said Rowe had advised the creation of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) which are being armed with Garands and carbines supplied by the United States through the JUSMAG.

Rowe was gunned down last week by an elite group of the New People's Army on his way to work at the JUSMAG compound in Quezon City. In a statement sent to the media, NPA chief Rollie Kintanar said they were "punishing" Rowe for his direct participation in the AFP's [Armed forces of the Philippines] anti-insurgency program.

But Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, Constabulary chief denied Rowe's role in the insurgency war. They said Rowe merely facilitated the delivery of equipment and supplies from the U.S. to the AFP.

However, a top Army Official admitted Rowe met with the education and training staff of the Philippine Army in Fort Bonifacio.

De Villa and Montano also stressed that the JUSMAG is an "assistance" group, not "advisory" as widely published.

But the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Assistance Pact clearly stated in Article 7 the creation of a "Military Advisory Group" composed of active American officers to provide the AFP "advice and assistance" for a certain fee.

They were also provided with American-standard office and living quarters, transportation allowances within the country and special allowance for increased cost of living. JUSMAG office personnel were also paid by the Philippine Government.

The pact, signed on March 21, 1947, and renewed on June 26, 1953, also prohibited the Philippines from buying military hardware or engaging the services of military personnel from other countries without the approval of the U.S.

The pact, signed by acting Defense Secretary Felipe Neri and U.S. Ambassador Raymond Spruance, was to be terminated only upon notification from either government.

In the mid-50s, not a few legislators blasted the JUSMAG for "excessively and needlessly" interfering in the internal affairs and management of the AFP.

In a 1974 memorandum revising the pact, the Philippines asked for the abolition of the JUSMAG, to be replaced by a military mission based in Washington, D.C.

Eduardo Z. Romualdez, in his book "A Question of Sovereignty: The Military Bases in the Philippines," noted that the JUSMAG mission "has not always resulted to the advantage of the Philippines." In fact, the Americans allowed Filipino officers to participate in the planning only in 1971.

Romualdez cited a report submitted by then chief of staff Gen. Romeo Espino, dated Aug. 20, 1976. In the report, Espino narrated of how he begged the JUSMAG for weapons to be used in the Mindanao war.

✓ **U.S. Urged To Provide Equipment**
HK2604054 '89 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 26 Apr 89 > 6

[Editorial: "How the U.S. Can Help"]

[Text] The killing of the American officer may strengthen the resolve of the U.S. government to cut the red tape and speed up the delivery of supplies and equipment for the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] since it has been established that the killing was done by elements of the NPA.

It is true that equipment for military purposes is being delivered to the Philippine government. However, the assistance has not transformed the AFP into a well-supplied and well-equipped force. Indeed, the AFP needs a lot more vehicles, helicopters, transport aircraft, and other kinds of equipment needed in this type of conflict. The best way the U.S. can help is to provide such equipment as soon as possible.

On the other hand, the best way for the U.S. to help the AFP is to instruct the AFP on how to fight the rebels.

This is a conflict that involves the mentality and the folkways of the Filipinos in much the same way that the Vietnam War involved the ways of the native Vietnamese and Laotians and Cambodians.

In such a conflict, superiority in weapons is never the principal factor. The decisive factor is the collective mind of the population, and in this regard the American military are not expert.

The AFP know what to do in this conflict, as they know how to solve the particular mystery of the Rowe slaying. What the AFP lack is equipment of which the U.S. has plenty.

✓ **Coast Guard To Allow Return of Soviet Ship**
HK2604082989 Manila MANILA STANDARD
in English 25 Apr 89 p 5

[Text] A local fishery firm says Coast Guard authorities have given its permission to allow the return here of the Soviet vessel previously barred entry by Manila.

But officials of the foreign office said they had not been informed of the PCG [Philippine Coast Guard] decision.

Lawyer Oscar Fadri, president of the Eastern Fishery and Development Company, told the STANDARD that Coast Guard (PCG) had given his firm the "go-signal" to allow the vessel back and start operations.

Efforts by the STANDARD to get a confirmation of the decision from PCG officials proved futile.

This reporter was given a runaround by PCG employees, saying the officers in charge of the case were either out or in a meeting at the Navy headquarters.

Fadri said he was informed personally of the decision in a meeting at the PCG.

The meeting, according to Fadri, was also attended by representatives from the Balete Industries, another Filipino firm interested in joint ventures with Russian fishing vessels; and the FILSOV shipping, a joint Philippine-Soviet firm.

Fadri said the only condition asked by the PCG was for them to withdraw a case filed with a Makati Trial Court.

Last week, the Makati RTC [Regional Trial Court] under Judge Zosimo Angeles ordered the PCG and other government agencies to refrain from driving the vessel out of Philippine waters pending a decision from the court on a case filed by Fadri.

The restraining order, however, was issued only after the "Leninsky Luch" had left.

Fadri said he was "very happy" with the turn of events since, according to him, "the government has finally realized that small businessmen in our country have a place in the heart of the government officials."

Fadri said all that he had in mind was to help solve the unemployment problem in the country.

He said the 5,272-ton "Leninsky Luch," a floating cannery, would process fish caught by Filipino fishermen.

He also said that under the terms he got with the Daljruba-Dalmore Products, the Soviet operator of the vessel, the Soviets would eventually transfer the fish processing technology to the Filipinos.

Fadri said he was now making arrangements for the return of the vessel through FILSOV shipping.

Asked where the vessel was, Fadri said "it is in international waters but near Philippine territory."

Laurel Cites NDF as 'Most Potent Threat'
HK2604054589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 26 Apr 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday in New York that the most potent threat from the radical left comes in the guise of the National Democratic Front (NDF) which he noted has organized an elaborate network of front organizations, most of which operate above ground within the legal framework of a democracy.

Laurel's spokesman, Ike Gutierrez, quoted the Vice President as saying: "Through their active propaganda work, the radical left has made anti-Americanism not only respectable but intellectually fashionable."

"It is almost de rigueur in Philippine intellectual circles to blame the Americans for all our failures," he said.

Laurel proposed that to meet the challenge posed by the left, the democratic government and society must match these efforts in dedication, methodology and resources.

He said the government must have its own network of organizations in all sectors of society and its educational program, implementing a three-tiered effort, including military, political and economic measures.

Gutierrez said the Vice President called for a comprehensive economic program that permits the people to earn a livelihood and offer the insurgents alternatives to taking up arms against the government.

On the proposed Philippine Assistance Plan (PAP), Laurel called the scheme a catalyst for economic and social development, stressing that "our own development plan should respond to the needs of the free market, privatization and deregulation in order to expand the industrial base."

Laurel also brought up the need to develop a self-reliant and independent economy by privatizing inefficient public corporations and streamlining government expenditures into industrial and infrastructure development.

Rice Imports From Thailand To Arrive in May
HK2604082189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 25 Apr 89 p 13

[By Rocel Felix]

[Text] Imported rice will start coming in next month as the Government has firmed up negotiations with Thailand for the entry of 50,000 metric tons (MT) of the staple.

An official of the National Food Authority (NFA) yesterday said that the country's negotiating panel headed by its administrator, Pelagio Gabaldon, was able to secure the rice imports at concessional or soft terms.

Gabaldon led a mission to negotiate for the rice imports needed to stave off the spiralling price of rice.

The source said that Thailand would be selling rice at prices lower than the prevailing world market level of \$240 to \$300 per MT.

The source added that Thailand also granted longer repayment terms.

The first shipment of 35,000 MT is due in mid-May, while the balance will arrive in June, or the start of the lean months wherein rice supply is usually tight.

The entry of rice from Thailand will help prevent more price increases of the country's staple food and enable the NFA to distribute rice in areas where supply is critical.

Rice prices have been on an up trend. Palay farmgate prices now average P [pesos] 3.80 to P4 a kilo, or about 12 percent higher than prices during the same period last year.

Retail prices average at about P7.75 per kilo, or seven percent more than the average P7.22 a kilo last year.

In Metro Manila, retail prices range from P8 to P10 per kilo, or six percent to eight percent higher than the prices recorded during the same period last year.

Speculations and hoarding of rice stocks led to the tight supply especially in Metro Manila as the Government projected lower production of palay for this year.

The lower production of palay was due to the three successive typhoons that hit the country late last year and devastated several palay farms.

The imports of rice would beef up the total stocks of the country to the desired 88-day level of 1.4 million MT as the lean months from June to September set in.

Although the Government has already started negotiations for a grant or soft loan under the United States Public Law 480 for imports to arrive in time for the critical months, it has decided to purchase a portion of the required volume since it would take some time to negotiate with the U.S.

This would be one of the very few instances when the Philippine Government again secures part of its rice requirements from abroad.

The country had already achieved self-sufficiency in rice with its 'Masagana-99' program, although the poor repayment rate for the credits extended by the Government to the farmers led to the program's eventual collapse.

The apparent rice shortage, however, has reportedly prompted the NFA to again think of another rice program to ensure the country's self-sufficiency in the production of this staple.

The new plan reportedly involves the granting of subsidies in kind like fertilizers.

Thailand

Commerce Minister Views Drug Patent Issue *BK2604024989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Apr 89 p 17*

[Text] Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said yesterday he was confident of a resolution in talks with the United States on pharmaceutical patents.

The minister also said he thought Thailand would be excluded from Washington's "priority" list of countries subject to trade retaliation under Section 301.

Dr Subin said before the weekly Cabinet meeting he was hopeful the Thai mission now in Washington led by Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phat Itsarasena would successfully negotiate the introduction of interim protection for US drugs.

The meeting to take place tomorrow is the last scheduled before the Office of US Trade Representatives draws up its priority country list on April 30. If approved, the list will be announced on May 30.

Thailand has proposed an 18-month interim protection period for new pharmaceutical products, while US producers have demanded three years.

Dr Subin said Mr Phat's mission, which comprises representatives of the Public Health Ministry, were well versed in all details of the issue and ways to deal with the US.

"But it all depends on the Americans," he said.

The minister was also hopeful Washington would take into account Thailand's recent support for the US in multi-lateral talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva.

He also said US Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Thailand early next month would serve as a good opportunity to put Thailand's position forward.

"We will wait for the outcome of Mr Phat's meeting so we can prepare ourselves for Mr Quayle's visit," he said, adding Mr Quayle would meet Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnhawan.

Dr Subin said the Government would decide whether to import foreign cigarettes, adding the current ban had failed to stop smuggling.

He said that if the ban was lifted, it would apply to all cigarettes, not just American brands.

Official Reports on Trade Talks in Washington *BK2604013589 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Apr 89 pp 1, 2*

[Text] The chance that Thailand will be listed as the top five countries to be punished under the US trade law is very low, the permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsi, who returned from Washington last week, told reporters that senior US officials apparently agreed with his assessment that trade retaliation against Thailand would damage the fast-growing trade between the two countries.

Kasem said he told the Americans that reducing Thailand's export privileges would directly reduce Thailand's ability to import US goods.

"I told them 'behead me' if trade retaliation against Thailand would help curb US trade deficits," he said.

During his week-long stay in Washington, Kasem met with US administrative and congressional leaders, as well as executives from 10 multinational corporations which have trade interests in Thailand.

Kasem said the US officials agreed that the United States can gain very little from retaliatory action against Thailand.

He said his visit to Washington was aimed at putting an end to the growing negative attitude in the United States toward Thailand's stance on the protection of the intellectual properties. Kasem said Washington leaders admitted that the United States had "overestimated" damage caused by Thailand's insufficient copyright protection.

He quoted the Americans as saying that other outstanding issues including US calls for market access for American goods were negotiable. Kasem was referring to US complaints that Thailand had used tariff and non-tariff barriers against US cigarette, confectionery and movies.

Kasem said he believed the better understanding achieved in Washington could benefit US Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Thailand early next month.

Quayle is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok on May 3, three days after the US Trade Representative [USTR] will produce the list of five countries most likely to be retaliated under the US trade law. It is feared that the trip would be damaged if Thailand is included in the list.

A Thai delegation, led by Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phat Itsarasena, is to hold talks with USTR representatives in Washington on the matter today.

"The ball is now in the US court", Kasem said.

Government To Shelve Cigarette Import Issue
BK2604023589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] The cigarette import issue will be shelved because there are more important matters to be considered, Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu said yesterday.

Mr Pramuan said he was aware of the risk of United States retaliation under Section 301 of the Trade Act if there was no positive response from Thailand by May 31.

"The American authorities told me about the possible action and I told them it would be all right (for Thailand)," said Mr Pramuan.

The US tobacco industry, through the US Cigarette Export Association, filed a Section 301 petition with the US Trade Representative on April 10 against the Government and Thailand Tobacco Monopoly [TTM].

In the petition, the lobby group said acts, policies and practices of the Government and the TTM were "unreasonable" or discriminatory and burdened and restricted US commerce. These actions, it said, deprived the US tobacco industry of access to a market worth an estimated \$744 million in retail sales in 1988.

Mr Pramuan said he would continue to work towards compromise on the issue.

Apparently referring to opposition to tobacco imports, he said the political atmosphere was not conducive to a quick decision and he needed time to study the issue in detail.

So far, no governmental organisation had proposed the ban on cigarette imports be lifted.

However, he said, Finance permanent secretary Phanat Simasathian had asked the TTM board if the monopoly could import cigarettes.

In mid-March, Mr Pramuan said that the Government would have to allow cigarette imports to protect its tax interests.

Health Group Views U.S. as 'Economic Criminal'
BK2504124389 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
25 Apr 89 pp 8,13

[Article by Coordinating Committee of Private Organizations on Primary Health Care: "The United States and Trading This Is the Real Accused"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Although intellectual property is already on the agenda of the GATT meetings, the United States has not stopped accusing developing countries, such as Brazil, India, China and Thailand of being targets of retaliation under Section 301 of its trade act.

The United States accused them of being unreasonable for not giving adequate and effective protection to intellectual property, especially pharmaceutical patents.

U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Daniel O'Donohue said in an address given to the Foreign Correspondents Club on 12 April, on the eve of the visit to Washington of a Thai delegation on 27-29 April to testify on Thailand's position: "If we work out our differences on intellectual property rights issues, such as pharmaceutical product patents and fair market access for U.S. products, we can avoid triggering retaliation against Thai exports to the United States under Section 301 of the U.S. trade act. If we fail to work out our differences, there will be counter actions."

It seems that the Thai people, to get American drug producers to understand, will have to repeat many more times that Thailand is not committed to any international law concerning patent protection, including the pharmaceutical patents, for any country.

Moreover, Thailand's Patent Law of 1979 is essentially in accordance with the principle of the Paris Convention, including equal treatment for foreigners and national subjects, the 12 months' right of priority, and compulsory licensing of patents which is tantamount to enforcement of the Patent Law itself.

In addition, Thailand's Patent Law also applied the worldwide standard of novelty to judge whether the products are qualified for patent protection.

As for pharmaceutical patents, Thai law has given protection to manufacturing processes from the beginning despite the fact that economic and social conditions in Thailand, as well as the local drug industry, are not qualified for patent protection in full.

That Thailand still does not give protection to pharmaceutical products beyond the present limits therefore, should not be termed as an unreasonable act by the United States which plans retaliation against it.

On the contrary, the Thai people should play the role of an accuser accusing the United States of infringing upon Thailand's sovereignty through threats and acts of exploitation against Thailand unethically.

Moreover, the Farm Act enacted by the United States 2 years ago, for the subsidizing of farm products, has cost Thai farmers some \$500 million in damage. Compared with the damage estimated at \$45 million by U.S. drug producers and \$3 to \$4 million by computer software companies, this means Thailand's loss is tenfold. This does not include the additional amount that Thailand has to pay for imported weapons, apples and wheat flour.

Moreover, the United States has threatened to apply Section 301 to Thailand if Thailand fails to remove its ban on imported cigarettes, a product hazardous to health, which has been the subject of consumer protest campaigns worldwide, even in the United States. Continued U.S. pressure on this item is therefore unethical.

The United States is acting as a judge meting out penalties on countries because its interests are in jeopardy. It resorted to various kinds of methods, multilateral—through the forum of GATT, and bilateral—through measures applied to country by country. This is an unethical and unfair act of an economic criminal which should instead stand as the accused before the eyes of other countries.

Thailand's delegates who will meet the U.S. trade representative on 27-29 April should, in the name of an accuser, present a petition to the American people, instead of lobbying for less retaliation from the U.S. Government.

The negotiation should also be held at an internationally agreed upon forum.

And if it wants to negotiate with Thailand on any specific issues, the United States should come to Thailand in the spirit of a friend, not through threats.

Post-Jakarta Meeting With Hun Sen Preferred

*BK2504143989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Excerpt] According to a team of Government House deputy spokesmen, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan informed the Cabinet meeting today that Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita will visit Thailand between 29 April and 2 May and reportedly will resign after parliament passage of the fiscal budget, scheduled for 29 April. For this reason, the scheduled visit remains unchanged. Topics of discussions during the visit, including request for assistance in construction of the Rama 4 Bridge, will also remain.

According to the team, the prime minister informed the meeting that Hun Sen asked for a meeting with him before he goes to the Jakarta meeting. The prime minister said he wanted the meeting to take place after the Jakarta meeting. [passage omitted]

Hun Sen's Request Assessed

*BK2604015589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Apr 89 p 4*

[Editorial: "Seeking credibility?"]

[Text] The effective leader of the Phnom Penh regime, Hun Sen, may have a lot to answer for in his past, but at present he seems to be improving upon Machiavelli. His latest move is to ask for yet another meeting in Bangkok with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in the next few days. He told a delegation of the House Foreign Affairs Committee he wanted to talk with Gen Chatchai before he meets again with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of the recognised government of Kampuchea.

There is logic in Hun Sen's request—from his viewpoint. Another trip to Bangkok would be seen by some as "de facto recognition" of the Vietnam-installed puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

To receive attention from the leader of a respected next-door nation was more than Hun Sen ever hoped for. To receive such attention twice would further help the goal of the former Khmer Rouge leader to attain an international respectability he has been unable to earn through traditional methods.

Since Vietnam announced early this month that it intended to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by September 30, Hun Sen's policy has been clear. He has called on Thailand and other countries to "keep their promises" and halt aid and support for Prince Sihanouk's resistance. He has announced several policies aimed at making his regime appear legitimate.

The Thai parliamentarians learned of Hun Sen's plan to hold elections in November. They also were told that despite earlier promises and statements, Vietnam intends to leave "technical experts and instructors" behind in Kampuchea after its withdrawal, as well as "a certain amount of weaponry" for its client regime.

These are troubling revelations to say the least. None was taken in concert with the coalition government of Kampuchea that is recognised by most of the world outside the Soviet bloc. None allows for input from the majority of Khmer who have shown no support for the Hanoi-installed regime. And worst of all, none permits international inspection, control or guarantees.

Virtually the whole world—including the Soviet Union—has agreed that the chance for peace in Kampuchea is a two-part process. The first must take into account the reality of the resistance led by Prince Sihanouk and his prime minister, Son Sann. The second must involve an international conference, guarantees by interested parties including Thailand and ASEAN, and some form of international force able to act upon violations of those agreements.

Hun Sen's moves toward "de facto legitimacy" for his regime have little basis in reality, and none at all in providing hope for the future of a Kampuchea at peace with itself. One would think that after 19 years of war and literally millions of deaths Hun Sen would realise these facts. Instead, the former Pol Pot political commissar and battle veteran seems intent upon pushing ahead, and in advance blaming others for his own lack of foresight.

The meeting among Hun Sen, Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann in Jakarta next month could move the Kampuchean problem closer to a realistic solution, and we hope it will. Hun Sen's effort to push Thailand into the middle of a peace process involving Khmer is ill-advised.

Deputy Foreign Minister Reports on SRV Visit
BK2504142289 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 25 Apr 89

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, who visited the SRV 24-25 April, has returned to Bangkok. Speaking to newsmen at the Bangkok International Airport this afternoon, Praphat said his meeting with Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co was a success. Tran Quang Co assured him that Vietnam will definitely withdraw all its troops from Cambodia before 1 October and said that Vietnam can not accept any responsibility for problems in Cambodia arising from foreign support for any Cambodian faction.

Praphat said he informed his Vietnamese counterpart that Thailand will use its former embassy in Ho Chi Minh City, or Saigon, which Vietnam returned to Thailand during his visit, as its consulate only after completion of the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia and

an agreement has been reached acceptable to all parties. The consulate will protect Thai businessmen in Vietnam and Thai people in Vietnamese custody, such as fishermen, and will serve as an office for promoting investment and tourism between Thailand and Vietnam.

Praphat said he handed over three Vietnamese refugees, who volunteered to return home, to the Vietnamese authorities. In his discussions with his Vietnamese counterpart, he proposed that Vietnam not prevent Vietnamese who went abroad from returning home. About 15,000 Vietnamese refugees are now in Thai camps. He asked Vietnam to speed up its efforts to make refugees understand its position and repatriate them. He said following the refugee meetings in Kuala Lumpur and Geneva, Thailand will separate Vietnamese who do not qualify for refugee status and will ask Vietnam to repatriate these people. Thailand also asked Vietnam to accept 300 Vietnamese minors as a special case. The Vietnamese official agreed to accept these minors and asked Thailand to coordinate the matter with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The Vietnamese was also informed about involvement of Vietnamese officials in refugee smuggling rackets.

Praphat concluded that the Vietnamese and Lao refugee problem must be solved as soon as possible.

Vietnamese Refugee Issue Examined

BK2404010189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Apr 89 p 3

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan leaves for Hanoi today and will urge Vietnam to take back 300 unaccompanied minors.

During his two-day visit, Mr Praphat will also urge the repatriation of Vietnamese who do not qualify as refugees and will meet officials including his counterpart, Tran Quan Co.

The ministry's deputy director of political affairs, Kopsak Chutikun, said the minors are too young to decide if they want to return.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] has been asked to speak to their parents.

Mr Kopsak said Vietnam would also be asked to pardon people denied refugee status, in that way encouraging an estimated 15,000 others in the same position to return to their country.

Of the 15,000, 7,000 are at Ban Banthat camp in Prachin Buri Province and the remainder at Phanat Nikhon camp in Chon Buri Province.

Mr Praphat's delegation is expected to tell Vietnamese officials that after the international conference in Geneva in June, first-asylum countries will want to send back to Vietnam those who are "screened out"—not entitled to refugee status for resettlement in third countries.

If Vietnam refuses to take them back, the first-asylum countries will propose the UNHCR set up a regional camp.

Mr Kopsak said Kampuchea may also be discussed, and the Thai delegation would like to get details of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Vietnam will also be asked to publicise the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) to prevent illegal departures.

Cambodian Question Discussed

BK2604010989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] After the last Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea in September, Hanoi will no longer involve itself in the Kampuchean conflict even if foreign countries would continue supplying arms to resistance Khmer guerrillas, according to a senior Vietnamese official.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said his Vietnamese counterpart, Tran Quang Co, made the remark while reaffirming Hanoi's pledge to pull out the last of their troops from Kampuchea by the end of September.

Praphat just concluded his two-day official visit to Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.

Co also said Vietnam would consider it a "problem between Kampuchea and the foreign country [not identified], and not Vietnam any more," if the external sponsor continued aiding the resistance after September.

"Vietnam has definitely decided to wash its hands of the Khmer conflict. There will be no more Kampuchean problem (by the first of October) as far as Vietnam is concerned," Praphat quoted Co as saying.

Co also said Vietnam's pledge to withdraw all their remaining troops "unconditionally" by the end of September was not tied to Hanoi's repeated call for a simultaneous end to foreign arms aid to the warring Khmer factions.

Praphat said the senior Vietnamese official's remarks could be considered as a "new significant shift" from its tone in the latest Vietnam's pullout pledge.

In their joint statement early this month, Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) and Laos said the Phnom Penh regime reserves the "legitimate right"

to ask friendly countries to send in their troops if the country is threatened by the Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three Khmer resistance forces.

The reservation has been interpreted by some ASEAN countries and China as a possible pretext for Vietnamese troops to return to Kampuchea.

Despite Co's positive tone, Praphat said the Vietnamese senior official's words have yet to be followed closely, adding "words must be matched with deeds." Praphat also discussed with the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister on the question of Vietnamese refugees in Thailand, he said, adding that the talk on the issue helped set the stage for the launching of the International Conference on Indochinese refugees in Geneva some two months ahead.

Co accepted Thailand's request to consider classifying about 300 Vietnamese unaccompanied children a "special category" and taking them back on that basis, Praphat said.

He said he and Co agreed that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) should begin the repatriation soon.

The Vietnamese leader also promised to look into Thailand's allegation that a number of Vietnamese high-ranking officials collaborated with a ring of racketeers who are sending Vietnamese boat people to the high seas.

However, Co refused to accept the Thai proposal for Hanoi to take back all Vietnamese refugees who are classified as "economic migrants" and are not entitled to resettlement in third countries, Praphat said.

Vietnam has so far committed itself to voluntary repatriation of the boat people to their home country.

Chawalit on Khmer Aid Ending

BK2604012589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday external aid to the resistance Khmer movement will automatically cease if and when the last Vietnamese troops have really pulled out of Kampuchea.

Vietnam recently pledged to pull out unilaterally the remaining troops from Kampuchea by the end of September.

Gen Chawalit was responding to a message which the prime minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea asked a group of Thai parliamentarians to convey to Thai leaders. Hun Sen reportedly called for Thailand's

contribution to the termination of foreign arms supply to the Khmer resistance simultaneously with the departure of the last Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by the end of September.

"Hun Sen should not be worried about it (cessation of external aid). Rather, he should be concerned over the demonstration of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops to convince the world over and particularly Thailand, which is a genuine friend of Kampuchea. If there is no Vietnamese soldier inside Kampuchea, then that will be the end of every thing (the Kampuchean conflict)," Gen Chawalit said.

He said Bangkok regarded the pledged pullout of all the remaining Vietnamese troops as policy shift on the part of Hanoi if that was really carried out, but added that the majority of Thai policy makers remain sceptical about the pledge.

"That's why we have to wait and see what will happen (by the end of September) and that's not too far off. If it is proven then that Vietnam has shifted its policy, then there will be an automatic policy shift on the other side of the conflict," he said.

Joint Fishing Venture With Burma Viewed
BK2204094989 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Station Article: "Thai-Burmese Joint Fishing Venture: Mutual Benefit to Both Countries"]

[Text] Burma is another of Thailand's close neighbors, located to the west of Thailand. The two countries share a common border of more than 2,000 kilometers. Contact between Thailand and Burma has been in existence for a long time. Joint fishing venture is another field that receives well [word as heard] support from the two governments. Details are as follows:

Burma, one of Thailand's close neighboring countries has friendly relations with Thailand for many years. Both countries have worked together to expand their close cooperation in various fields, regardless of their differences in administration, economy, and social system. Considering that Thailand has always kept a special relationship with Burma in the first place, thus the recent political crisis in Burma would not be an obstacle to the relationship between the two countries. Such political crisis has been the Burmese internal affair which Thailand or other countries should not interfere with. It is a great delight to learn that the Government of Burma has pledged to its people that the free elections in Burma would be held on the first part of May, 1989. It would mean that in the near future, the steps required to be taken toward the resolution of orderly democratic process would be approaching to this country.

As for bilateral relations, it was known to all that before the year 1988 political crisis in Burma, the former governments of both countries have been discussing and agreeing upon the expansion of their economic, trade, and investment cooperation. This cooperation has been carried out by the present Burmese government under its open-door policy to the outside world. There (?are) privately-owned Thai companies that have been negotiating with the Burmese government for privileges in trading, logging operations, and joint fishing ventures. The companies that were involved in the joint fishing venture with Burma did not only comprise privately-owned Thai companies, but also many other foreign companies coming from South Korea, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Singapore have signed fishing agreements with Burma respectively.

Under the joint fishing agreements, all foreign companies which were permitted to fish in the Burmese fisheries water, must follow the Burmese Fisheries Act or the regulation and any other laws of Burma, as well as terms and conditions of the joint fishing agreement. There were also many measures that the foreign fishing vessels may carry out. Such measures are to obtain the fishing license before engaging to the Burmese fisheries water. Designated Burmese observers are permitted to board and inspect any fishing vessels as to ensure that the operations are under agreement.

All statistical information, and data on catches of foreign vessels must be reported to the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries of Burma. But on the contrary, after the fishing agreement has been enforced it will still be subject to be reviewed annually by the two contracting parties. Under the joint fishing agreement, it is not only the foreign companies but also the Burmese Government itself that could earn the benefit. Burma's benefit is accumulated through foreign currencies, which could eventually help ease the economic problems in Burma. However, there may be a criticism about the joint fishing agreement between the Thai private companies and the government of Burma, that it might have affected the fishing careers of the local Burmese people who are living in that region. Some accused that the Thai Government has a policy to exploit natural resources in Burma even though the Thai private companies have directly been legally granted permission for the logging operations, and fishing concessions by the government of Burma. Such accusation is unfair to the Thai private companies and the Government of Thailand. It may have come from those who were not trying to understand the Thai Government's policy and did not know much about the details in the joint fishing agreement. As a matter of fact, the agreement limited foreign and privately-owned Thai companies by only allowing them to conduct fishing in certain specific zones of the Burmese fisheries water, which will not affect the fishing careers of the local Burmese people.

Thailand has never had such a policy of exploiting natural resources of Burma or its neighboring countries. The joint fishing agreement has been signed under the

policy of economic cooperation and expansion between Thailand and Burma. The agreement has been mutual benefit to both countries. Furthermore, the Thai private companies have not only signed the joint fishing agreement with Burma but they have also signed such agreements with Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam. Thailand would also look forward to seeking cooperation in this field with other countries in the world. In this connection, General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of Thailand, has said: We are not going to pursue the neocolonialist policy toward our neighbors, and I am sure that the peoples of Burma, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea would not let that happen either. They are very nationalistic and will never allow Thailand to exploit or dominate them economically anyway.

Laos-Based Communist 'Insurgents' Return
BK2604014989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Apr 89 p 4

[Text] Members of the Laos-based Thai communist movement have begun returning home due to improved relations between Thailand and Laos, authorities in northeastern provinces said recently. They said Laotian authorities have stopped providing assistance to the pro-Soviet Phak Mai movement, which is a splinter group of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), and advised its Thai members to go home.

Mangkorn Khongsuwan, governor of Nakhon Phanom, told THE NATION last week that nine members of Phak Mai last month showed up in the province.

They told provincial authorities that they came from Khammouan Province of Laos, opposite Nakhon Phanom. They said they wanted to report to Thai authorities and resettle at their native home in Ban Nabua of Renu Nakhon District, according to the governor.

Mangkorn said some of the ex-insurgents later volunteered to return to Laos to persuade another group of 20 of their colleagues to come back to Thailand. A family of four last week crossed the Mekong River into Nakhon Phanom while another family was expected over the weekend.

"We are expecting more to return," the governor said.

The governor quoted the former rebels as saying that they decided to return to Thailand because they saw no future in their struggle. "They found that their struggle was useless. Besides, Thailand and Laos have improved their relations," the governor said.

The pro-Soviet communist movement was formed as a result of an ideological conflict within the pro-China CPT. Its existence was formally known following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the subsequent

Sino-Vietnamese border war. The movement was funded and equipped by Vietnam and Laos and its members were mostly recruits from the northeastern region of Thailand.

Under the Thai government's open arm policy, communist insurgents who lay down their arms and surrender are exempted from legal penalties. The policy is instrumental in draining the military strength of the CPT.

The governor said the former insurgents were allowed to return to their native homes before they were to be summoned for questioning by local authorities.

One of the returnees, who wanted to be identified only as "Comrade Lak," told THE NATION that Phak Mai leadership told her and other members to return to Thailand, indicating that Laos no longer supported the movement.

"We were told that we could either go home or remain in Laos. Those who wanted to go home were advised to sell their houses and belongings," said Comrade Lak, who returned to Nakhon Phanom last month with her child.

She said she joined Phak Mai with her husband, who remains in Laos, in 1980.

Thai intelligence authorities have accused Laos of training Phak Mai members though they are not known to have staged any other subversive activities in Thai territory besides intelligence gathering and recruiting new members.

In the past, Laos' support of Phak Mai was the main barrier of improvement of Thai-Lao ties.

The communist movement reportedly had its headquarters in the Laotian capital of Vientiane and maintained a string of forward commands along the Thai-Laotian border.

Governor Mangkorn said local authorities are watching the returnees to make sure that they were sincere in their return.

Praman Says Chatchai Not To Shuffle Cabinet
BK2604014589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Apr 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Praman Adireksan reiterated yesterday that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan would not reshuffle his Cabinet despite the defection of nine opposition MPs to the Chat Thai Party.

Praman, Chat Thai's chief advisor, said the newcomers joined the biggest coalition partner unconditionally.

Rumours about a Cabinet shake-up grew after Gen [General] Han Linanon, who led the defectors, met with Praman at the Interior Ministry on Monday. The defection brought the number of Chat Thai MPs to 96.

"It was just a traditional meeting. They did not come to negotiate," Praman said.

Praman was speaking to reporters before he and a 20-man entourage left for China yesterday for an official visit, during which he will inspect security operations and rural development projects.

Chaturon Chaisaeng, one of the defectors, also said yesterday his faction did not want any Cabinet portfolio.

"We will be very unhappy should the Cabinet is [as published] reshuffled because of us," the Chachoengsao MP said.

He said Han and five other defectors met Praman only to pay respect to the senior Chat Thai member.

Han's faction broke away from the Prachachon Party, which was merged with three other opposition parties last week. [passage omitted]

'Defection' of MP's Said To Hurt System

BK2204020089 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
22 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Defection Hurts the Thai Party System"]

[Text] The defection of 9 Prachachon MPs to the Chat Thai Party will further increase the numerical strength of the core party in the government coalition to 96 MPs. The government coalition of six parties will have 229 seats in the 357-member House of Representatives, which is clearly a very comfortable majority. The government coalition will not, and should not, have any difficulty defending the ban on nationwide commercial logging when the new parliamentary session starts next month.

But the gain of the Chat Thai Party and the government coalition is a big loss to the Ekkaphap or Solidarity Party. It is also a big loss to the party system as a whole, for the defection shows once again that MPs in an opposition party are too anxious to cross over to the government side.

The Prachachon (with 19 MPs) joined the Community Action (9 MPs) and the Progressive (8 MPs) in merging into the Ruam Thai (35 MPs) to form the Solidarity Party, which at first promised to be a "real" rival to the Chat Thai. If there were no defections, the Solidarity would have 71 MPs and become the second largest party, next to the Chat Thai. Even after the defection of the 9

MPs, it still has 62 MPs (presuming that there will be no more defections), 8 more than the Social Action of Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila.

Should there be a serious rift between the Chat Thai and the Social Action, the Solidarity could be a replacement of either government party in forming a new coalition. Such a scenario is highly unlikely now, yet it is not completely impossible, because the disagreement between the two parties on Indochina, among others, is still smouldering. The Social Action will also wonder why would the Chat Thai want to take in defectors from the Opposition.

What the Solidarity needs to do now is to prove that it can function as an effective leading party in the Opposition. Without establishing a good credential here, its MPs will most likely become uncontrollable.

Decay of the Opposition will place the government coalition in complacency. Without an effective Opposition, the government coalition itself may become reckless and uncontrollable.

MP's Decision Criticized

BK2504105189 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai
24 Apr 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Shallow Reasons"]

[Text] If political events teach people any lesson, the decision of nine former Prachachon party members of parliament [MP's] to join the Chat Thai party instead of the Ekkaphap party should rank among the most bitter lessons concerning one's perception of the democratic system.

The act is certain to make people loathe politics. The people's general belief that politics is dirty, deceitful, and treacherous—which was waning—has returned because the act was committed by MP's who they once felt were better qualified than most others in Parliament.

The campaign aimed at merging the opposition bloc parties into a single party had been public knowledge for some time, and there was no criticism of these activities from any of the MP's belonging to those opposition parties. But, once the dissolution of their parties became final making them free to choose a party, their shallow reasoning revealed their real nature.

They claimed they were impressed by the Chat Thai party's policy and felt that joining a government party would provide them with better opportunities to serve their constituents.

The Chat Thai party was not established recently, but long ago. If one does not take into consideration the political group headed by Field Marshals Phin Chunhawan and Plaek Phibunsongkhram, the Chat Thai party

was established to contest the 1975 election and its ultrarightist policy drove several of the nine MP's, who were student activists at that time, to the jungle. The leader of the nine defecting MP's was a senior military officer and, therefore, the Chat Thai party's policy is certainly not new information to him. If they are impressed with the Chat Thai party's policy, it is strange they did not join it when they first ran for parliamentary seats but joined the Democrat and then the Prachachon parties instead.

The saying that MP's belonging to government parties can better serve the constituents gives people the wrong impression that the duty of MP's is to build water jars and toilets. It is unbelievable that the nine MP's basic knowledge of political science could be so limited.

It would be more convincing if they reasoned that joining government parties better fulfills their financial wishes.

Economic Planner Announces Resignation

BK2504015889 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
25 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] Dr Sano Unakun yesterday announced his resignation as secretary-general of the National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB], a post he has held for almost 10 years. His resignation takes effect on September 30.

The country's top economic planner implied that his successor should be one of his senior deputies with whom he has been working for a long time and who is competent to take over his work.

Speaking to reporters in the presence of about 20 senior staff, Dr Sano said he had already informed Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Dr Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri, who is in charge of the NESDB, about his intention to quit.

"The speculation that I am to quit is true," said Dr Sano, referring to resignation rumours which surfaced more than a week ago. However, he denied that it was due to any political pressure.

"This was my original intention," he said and explained that he wanted to resign because he has been in government service since 1954, including a four-and-a-half-year tenure as Bank of Thailand governor and almost 10 years as NESDB secretary-general twice.

"This is long enough and time to retire from government service," said Dr Sano, adding that he has been lucky to play a role in national development projects and in laying down the foundations for national development which are responsible for the country's unprecedented economic prosperity.

The most important of all, he said, has been the opportunity to oversee the drawing of and the revision of the Sixth National Plan which has been completed and approved by the Cabinet.

His retirement would pave the way for the rise of new planners, he said.

"I would like to state that my resignation does not have immediate effect. I will quit at the end of September which is the end of the 1989 fiscal year. There are still several months to serve the Government," said Dr Sano.

He went on to say that he would not totally abandon his role as developer. After the resignation, he plans to devote himself to his role as chairman of a research project called "Thailand in the Year 2010", which is an equally important project for the country's development.

He explained that he would not be able to undertake the new task if he retains his NESDB post.

"Thailand at present is like a motorist driving on an expressway after going through a rough road for a long time," he said, suggesting that the country had to be more far-sighted because it could not afford to look to the future on a short-term basis.

The "Thailand in the Year 2010" research project will help the Government in the formulation of national development plans and the analysis of future development plans, he said.

He explained that the research project would look into the successes of the past and present national development plans. For the first time, these would be documented in detail for future reference and will go into economic history books.

The project will also envisage future economic scenarios and the analytical system of Thai economic situations vis-a-vis global economic trends.

Denying that he was under political pressure to resign, Dr Sano said that he has been working smoothly with the Government for the past eight months it took office and that the Prime Minister has been kind to him.

The Government's performance has been quite satisfactory "and it should serve as a good sign for a democratic government", said Dr Sano.

However, he admitted that he has had conflict of opinions with some people but stressed that it "is quite normal for people working together" and he did not take the matter seriously.

Commenting on the resignation, Dr Anuwat said he didn't think Dr Sano's departure would affect the country's economic development, pointing out that the NESDB is working as a team.

Asked who should succeed Dr Sano, he said that it was too premature to discuss the matter, but implied that the person should be recognised internationally.

Vietnam

Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Visits

BK2504160889 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25— Praphat Limpaphan, deputy foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Ho Chi Minh city on April 24 on an official visit to Vietnam.

He was accompanied by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Supreme Command, the Interior Ministry, and the National Security Council of Thailand.

The Thai guests were met at Tan Son Nhat Airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co, and director of the Ho Chi Minh City External Affairs Service Vu Hac bong.

Vice-Minister Praphat Limpaphan conferred with Vice-Minister Tran Quang Co on bilateral ties and issues of mutual concern. They agreed to the need to promote the cooperation between the two countries in economic development.

While in Ho Chi Minh city, Vice-Minister Praphat Limpaphan called on the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City. He and the other Thai guests were received and feted by Nguyen Vinh Nghiem, acting chairman of the committee.

On this occasion, the Thai side handed over to Vietnam through the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees three Vietnamese who had illegally left the country by boat and who have voluntarily applied for repatriation.

The Vietnamese side also handed over to Thailand the former Thai Embassy compound in Ho Chi Minh City and the two vice-ministers signed the handover document.

This afternoon, Vice-Minister Praphat Limpaphan departed Ho Chi Minh City for Bangkok.

Report on Vo Nguyen Giap Visit to India

BK2504154289 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT
25 Apr 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25—General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a friendship visit to India from April 10-22.

He was accompanied by Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and Vu Dinh Cu, deputy director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences.

While in New Delhi, General Vo Nguyen Giap was warmly received by President Ramaswani Venkataraman, Vice-President Shankar Dayal Sharma, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He had working sessions with officials of the Indian Government on the strategy of social, economic, scientific and technological development. On April 17, General Vo Nguyen Giap left New Delhi for Bombay, capital of Maharashtra State, where he visited offshore oil derricks and institutions of the Bombay Atomic Research Centre. He was received by the governor of Maharashtra State.

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap toured the International Institute for Research on Barren Land Reclamation in Hyderabad, electronics enterprises and the telecomm centre of the Indian Space Research Commission in Bangalore.

On April 24, Vo Nguyen Giap arrived in Calcutta, capital of West Bengal State, and was received by the state governor and representatives of the Communist Party of India (CPI), the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), the India-Vietnam Friendship Association. They expressed support for the joint declaration of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on withdrawing all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by September 1989, describing it as opening a bright prospect for peace and stability in the region and for the cooperation between India and Vietnam as well as among nations in Southern Asia and Southeast Asia. General Vo Nguyen Giap was also guided in a tour of the Ho Chi Minh Boulevard in Calcutta.

Cuban Media Reports Nguyen Van Linh's Visit

BK2504135689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Text] According to Havana sources, the Havana central television and Havana Radio Reloj and Havana Radio Internacional networks, and the Cuban news agency A.I.N. recently released the official statement on Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's visit to Cuba from 24-29 April, at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Fidel Castro.

On this occasion, the mass media in Cuba presented a brief biography of General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, photos on Vietnam, and the history of our people's struggle. It also released an interview with the Cuban ambassador to Hanoi, in which Ambassador Armando Saucedo assessed the relations between the two countries as special with a high degree of understanding and identity of views. He also considered the visit as a new important step in the development of relations between the two countries.

The paper GRANMA, in particular, carried its interview with and photos of General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, while Radio Rebelde carried an interview with our ambassador to Havana on this visit.

The official statement made public by various press organs said: When General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh arrives in Cuba, on behalf of the people throughout the country, the people of Havana will welcome him with warm feelings that match the historical, close relations of fraternity between Vietnam and Cuba.

Workers Confederation Delegation Visits USSR
*BK2104152589 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT
21 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21—A delegation of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers led by its President Nguyen Van Tu recently visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

While there, the delegation held talks with the host organization by its Chairman Stepan Shalayev. The two sides agreed to continue strengthening the ties between their organizations at various levels. The Soviet side expressed its support for and solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and their efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, neighbourliness and cooperation. It also voiced full support for the Indochinese countries' proposal for a political stability in the region and a guarantee for national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

Assembly Delegation Concludes Visit to France
*BK2604070989 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
26 Apr 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26—The delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly's Commission for External Relations headed by its Chairwoman Nguyen Thi Binh concluded its April 17-24 visit to France at the invitation of the Franco-Vietnam friendship group of the French National Assembly.

While there, the Vietnamese delegation had working sessions and meetings with Minister In Charge of External Relations Ms Edwige Avice and Minister In Charge of the French Language Alain Decaux, both at the Ministry for External Relations, the Franco-Vietnam friendship group at the French National Assembly, Chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the French National Assembly Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the International Union of Well-known French Congressmen, presidents of various congressmen's groups, the French Communist Party, the Franco-Vietnam Friendship Association. During these meetings, the Vietnamese delegation briefed the French officials on new developments in Vietnam, especially the social democratization and the open-door economic policy, as well as the determination and efforts of Vietnam and Kampuchea in making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, cooperation and friendship.

It stressed Vietnam's potential and goodwill in enhancing its economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation with France in the new situation.

Representatives of the French Ministry for External Relations and of various political groups at the French National Assembly expressed their sympathy with Vietnam's standpoints on those abovementioned issues. They highly acclaimed Vietnam's decision to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September 1989.

Do Muoi Issues Decision on Economic Work
*BK2604071589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 25 Apr 89*

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision allowing administrative organs and mass organizations to engage in economic work, including nonfunctional production or production service organs such as those set up to support state management work of ministries, state commissions, and people's committees as well as various party, mass, and professional organizations.

The provincial, city, district, and ward people's committees or corresponding organizations may authorize financial agencies of the same level to do the registration work and issue licenses for carrying out business.

Government Directive on Clearing Debts
*BK2604093089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 23 Apr 89*

[Text] Payments among various sectors, localities, and economic organizations and units have recently been neglected, which has led to overdue debts, misappropriation of funds, difficulty in gaining capital, adverse impact on production and circulation, confusion in the matters of finance and currency, and more pressure on inflation.

With a view to overcoming these deficiencies, on 20 April the Council of Ministers chairman directed that ministers, state commission chairmen, heads of other agencies of the Council of Ministers, chairmen of the people's committees of provinces, cities and special zones are dutybound to guide economic organizations and units under their managerial control in carrying out immediately a drive to pay all overdue debts and settle all cases of misappropriation of one another's funds among sectors, localities, and economic organizations and units.

Economic organizations and units must cross-check all cases of misappropriation of other units' funds against their own funds misappropriated by other units, and on this basis, take measures to reclaim debts and recover funds. At the same time, they must pay their own debts and settle their misappropriation of other units' funds, ending all debts and cases of fund misappropriation

among economic organizations and units, between economic units and the state budget, between sectors, between sectors and localities, and between various localities.

The directive specifies: In regard to debts or funds which economic organizations and units owe to or misappropriate from the state budget, they must be promptly and adequately reimbursed to the budget. Delay in doing so will be subject to a fine. Such debts to be borne by the state budget as compensation for losses, capital construction funds and occupational funds will be borne by budgets of the appropriate levels and the finance services at those levels will allocate funds to economic organizations and units for payment purpose.

The Finance Ministry, the state bank, the State Planning Commission and the State Pricing Commission must establish immediately a sufficiently competent debt settlement committee sponsored by and located at the Finance Ministry to guide, supervise, and control the organization of debt payment countrywide.

All other ministries, provinces and cities will also establish the same committees to guide, supervise and control the payment of debts among various economic organizations and units under their managerial control, and the payment of debts by various sectors within localities.

Boatload of Fleeing People Arrested in Haiphong
BK2504073189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 24 Apr 89

[Story told by Viet Hung: "Unexpected Event on the Lach Chay River"]

[Summary] "The cock crows along the side of the river signaling the coming of dawn for a day late in March 1989. At this moment when the sky was still dark, the sound of a boat was heard approaching the Thuy An

Duong water traffic checkpoint. This checkpoint is jointly maintained by the military and public security forces of Haiphong Municipality, ensuring safe traffic for passing boats."

At the sight of the boat, "combatant Le Tri Dung flashed a light to signal the boat to stop, but the boat attempted to flee the checkpoint. Dung started the engine of a speedboat and tried to draw alongside the fleeing alien boat. He used a flashlight to order the boat to stop but it ignored his order. Dung fired a warning shot and later made a successful attempt to jump onto the alien boat. Policeman Pham Hong Ha arrived in time to join Dung. In the blink of an eye, through the beam of a flashlight that illuminated the boat's hold, Dung saw many people crowded together, lying and sitting. This made him suspicious and he ordered the boat owner to turn off the boat engine for a check of its travel permit." After a second of hesitation, the boat owner tried to slip into Dung's hand 15,000 dong as a bribe, but Dung quickly rejected it and sternly warned him against such action.

"All the 31 people aboard the boat were arrested for attempting to make an illegal cross-border escape. After searching the boat, military and security policemen confiscated a K-54 pistol with seven rounds of ammunition, a pair of binoculars, a road map, and some foodstuffs."

Facing the organ of the law, Hoang Van Song, 47, the boat owner and also one of those organizing these people to flee abroad, stood with his head lowered in an admission of guilt.

The 33-horsepower boat with licence plate number QN-5401 formerly belonged to Hai Van Cooperative in Quang Ninh Province. Who sold this boat to Song? Could he be a thief? Hoang Van Song will have to answer these questions in a court of law.

"That is what the story which happened on the Lach Chay River—the portion of river running through the An Duong area—is all about."

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